

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 3,565 tons Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 3,338 " " G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
 "FATSHAN," 3,160 " " R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW," 3,073 " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 2,995 " " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloons and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons Captain W. E. Clarke.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons Captain W. A. Valentine.
 "NANNING," 569 " " C. Butchart.

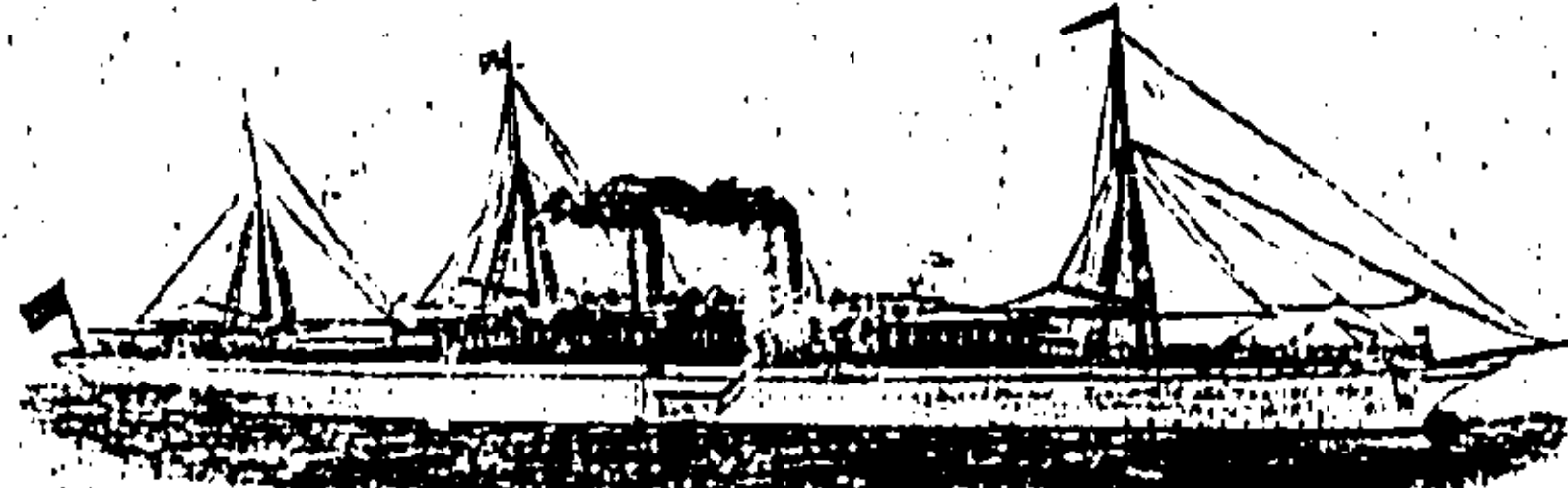
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shih-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00, Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50, Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
 (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
 SAVING 1 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA,"	5,000	R. Archibald, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
"ATHENIAN,"	5,440	S. Robinson, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA,"	5,000	E. Beetham, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.
"TARTAR,"	4,425	W. Davison, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN,"	5,000	H. Pybus, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, £12. 10s. 6d. 2nd Class, £8. 10s. 6d. 3rd Class, £5. 10s. 6d.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail, £40. £45.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPEROR" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.
 R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.
 For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
 Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. Corner Fadder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

DEPARTAMENTO DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Trieste, Genoa, Ports in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SILESIA*.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	8th October.
Babilo.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	Freight and Passengers.
SUEVIA.....	HAVRE, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.	13th October.
Knaisel.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	Freight.
SLAVONIA*.....	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	18th October.
Rorden.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	Freight and Passengers.
SEGOVIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	1st Nov.
Schönfeldt.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	Freight.
SENIGAMBIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	15th Nov.
Jaburg.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 20th Nov.
v. Hoff.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins airships. Lighted throughout by Electricity. Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
 Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR
 SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUER, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
 PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
 ALSO
 LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
 Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
BAVERN.....	WEDNESDAY, 11th October.
ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
PRINZESS ALICE.....	WEDNESDAY, 8th November.
SACHSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.
PRINZ RITZEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1906.
GNESSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 17th January.
ROON.....	WEDNESDAY, 31st January.
PREUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 14th February.
ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 28th February.
PRINZESS ALICE.....	WEDNESDAY, 14th March.
SEYDLITZ.....	WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship *BAVERN*, Capt. H. Förmann, with Mails, Passengers, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above. Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
 Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 9th October, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 10th October, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 10th October.
 Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.
 The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.
 Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	3,227	TUESDAY, 17th October.
PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	3,302	TUESDAY, 14th November.
WILHELM.....	4,762	TUESDAY, 12th December.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship *PRINZ WALDEMAR*, Capt. C. Woltemann, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Lines can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
YOKOHAMA & KOBE.....	PRINZ SIGISMUND*	TUESDAY, 24th October.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 11th October.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON-KAU-KONG LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING" and S.S. "HONGKONG."

SAILING EVERY EVENING AT 7 P.M. (SATURDAY EXCEPTED). THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 36 HOURS.

THE steamers pass through the silk-producing districts, and afford a splendid opportunity for passengers to see the Southern part of the Canton delta.
 Fare for the Round Trip \$12

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI"

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS.
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHUNG, TAKHUNG and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.
 Fare for the Round Trip \$30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.
 For further information, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1905.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
 THE LATEST METHOD
 of the
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
 37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

SELF CURE "NO FICTION" MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
 But without paying a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, any sufferer, weak and ailing, can cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THE THERAPION.**
 A complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medicine, and thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1.—A sovereign remedy for diseases from the primary organs, expelling poisons and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a complete cure for all diseases of the blood, and is the only remedy that can be taken without the aid of a doctor.
THERAPION No. 2.—A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the blood, and is the only remedy that can be taken without the aid of a doctor.
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TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1905.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 57.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 58.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to

Intimation.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

"ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,"
Des Vaux Road.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

HOTELS,
CLUBS
and
PUBLIC
INSTITUTIONS
furnished throughout.

ESTIMATES FREE.

We hold an exception-
ally fine Stock
of
BRITISH
and
FOREIGN-MADE
CARPETS
of
NEWEST DESIGNS
and
COLOURINGS.

Please inspect our
Windows.

Experienced men sent to
take measurements.

NO EXTRA CHARGE
FOR MAKING-UP
FITTING
AND
LAYING CARPETS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and cumulative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory: it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

NOTICE

IT is hereby notified that, on and after SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, the SUPPLY OF WATER within the area bounded by the undermentioned streets will be controlled by bringing the rider-mains into operation and that the water will be turned on to each rider-main daily for one hour between the hours of 6 and 10 A.M. and for one hour between the hours of 2 and 6 P.M.

Runway Street, Wing Sing Street, Queen's Road Central, Circular Pathway, Ladder Street, Square Street, In Mi Lane, Pound Lane, Bonham Road, High Street, Pokfulam Road, Third Street, Kwong Fung Lane, Queen's Road West, Sutherland Street, Connaught Road West and Connaught Road Central.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1905. [977]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [50]

GO TO.

WEISMANN'S FOR YOUR BREAD.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN BAKERY
IN THE COLONY.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [46]

BAY VIEW HOUSE, MACAO.

SITUATED at the most charming Part of Macao's Famous Beach, has just been opened for the public and for the benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel to this Delightful Resort.

BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW HOUSE.

MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS, TIFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and DINNERS can be supplied to any number at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

On SUNDAYS Meals served a la carte from 12 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Only the Finest Brands of WINES and LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every description, including Ices, may be had at the lowest prices.

After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"BAYVIEW, MACAO."
Macao, 7th June, 1905. [641]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or OLD ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 22nd April 1892.

REFRACTORY SAILORS

IN MANILA.

It seems that at Manila, sailors who refuse duty cannot be summarily dealt with. To this point has recently been given prominence by an article appearing in one of the papers, and which reads to the following effect—

The frequency with which ships' crews have been securing their discharges at this port has given rise to considerable comment among master mariners who visit this port and others who are engaged in the Philippine coasting trade. Many of these masters have spent a number of years in the Orient and have come in contact with sailors in all ports from Calcutta to Yokohama and the easy manner in which the sailors are discharged here has given rise to unfavourable comment on the shipping authorities in Manila. They point out that recently numbers of men have been seen accosting strangers at the corners of different streets with "hard luck" stories such as some sailors use in their begging petitions at such great shipping centres as San Francisco and New York. Another point cited is the case with which the sailors of the bark *Amazon* secured their discharge when, as they say, these men should have been punished by fines for their refusal of duty.

Mr. Pulliam, deputy collector of customs, acting as consul for the United States, was seen by a reporter of the paper and inquiries were made as to the cause of this state of affairs being allowed to exist. From the reply of Mr. Pulliam it appears that the manner in which the authorities are at present handling these cases reflects the greatest credit on the administration considering the difficulties with which it is beset.

NO JUDICIAL POWER.

Under the law enacted by congress for the protection of the American sailor, Manila or any other port in the Philippine Islands is as much a foreign port as either Hongkong or Shanghai and for that purpose the collector of customs has been appointed by congress as United States consul. No provision, however, has ever been made by which the machinery for the proper carrying out of the law can be established. If a number of sailors from an American ship lying in Manila had been refused duty a complaint could be laid before the United States consul who is empowered to despatch his marshal to the vessel and have the men brought before his court where their case could be tried and should they deserve punishment he would be able to mete it out to them by either fining or imprisoning them. In Manila the consular authorities have no judicial power at all and it is impossible for them to punish refractory sailors in any other way than by fining them. In any case for every one during which they have refused to work; this money is not paid into the consul's hands but is shown on the ship's papers.

TO KEEP OUT UNDESIRABLES.

Should a sailor now be discharged in Manila his disembarkation can only be permitted at the discretion of the authorities. Should the case warrant that the man be released from his agreement this may be done providing the man agrees to pay for one month's board in advance at the sailor's home. The home guarantee to find him a ship in the mean time, and should he secure a ship before the end of the month whatever money is due him is refunded; on the other hand should the man not be desirous of release from his agreement it is in the power of the consular authorities to keep him on board the vessel and there is little doubt but that the civil government if applied to would supply the necessary guard for so doing. This rule is now being enforced and should a lot toward keeping out undesirable who might be thrown on the city. This plan of making the men pay for a month's board at the sailor's home has been followed with great success throughout the entire Orient and men who have signed off at ports have, as a rule, been well provided for and the vagrancy cases among seamen have greatly decreased.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC

IN AUSTRALIA.

SUGGESTED PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION.

Mr. Johnson, M.H.R., introduced to the Prime Minister at Parliament House, Melbourne, a deputation of Chinese merchants, missionaries and others from all the States, as representing the Chinese residents of the Commonwealth. The deputation desired the suppression of the opium traffic. Mr. Johnson stated that the Chinese residents wanted the smoking of opium entirely suppressed, and were prepared to find money for the medical treatment of opium smokers until they were restored to health.

Mr. Deakin said that the Ministry was entirely in sympathy with the suppression of the use of opium for smoking purposes. The question was considered at the Hobart Conference, and it was unanimously agreed by the States that the States should legislate to provide that the sale of opium should be confined to chemists and other licensed persons, and that opium dens be prohibited and penalised. While personally, as a citizen of the State, he thoroughly agreed with these proposals as a Commonwealth politician he had no power to move it. It was to the States they must look to deal with this aspect of the case.

The representatives of the various States argued that the only possible way to suppress the evil was to prohibit the importation. Indian and Chinese opium was used for smoking. Turkish medicinal purposes. The two former kinds should be prohibited. No increase in the rate of duty would decrease the use of opium. The argument was advanced that the loss of revenue at present collected by the duty on opium would be more than made up by the increased collections of duties on other articles, such as tobacco and cigars, that the opium smokers would then be able to purchase. It was pointed out that the importation of opium into Japan was absolutely prohibited, and persons found smoking it were liable to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Deakin said that even if the Commonwealth prohibited the importation of opium it might be grown locally. Only the States themselves could prohibit the growth of the traffic. The revenue at present collected was £60,000, three-fourths of which went to the States.

The deputationists united in urging the Commonwealth to take the first step by prohibiting the importation of opium, which was the key to the whole position. Mr. Deakin said a very sincere attempt was being made by the Customs Department to prevent smuggling. He urged the deputation to use every effort to get the States to co-operate with the Federal Government in the matter.

Auction.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND on South side of Kennedy Road and East of Ship Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Registry No.	LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
No. of Lots.		N. S. E. W.			
1	South side of Kennedy Road and East of Ship Street.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	80 80 80 80	6,000	44 1,180

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905. [957]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [52]

Hotels.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, MACAO.

THE above Hotel situated on the PRAVA GRANDE, will be opened on SATURDAY, and September, under the Management of J. SANTOS, late of Macao Hotel. There is splendid accommodation for Visitors, the Rooms being the largest and lofliest in the Colony. THE BILLIARD TABLE which has been purchased from the Hosiery Works in the Far East, and is practically new. SPIRITS and WINES of the best quality. CUISINE—Excellent.

For Terms, &c., apply to—
MANAGER.
Macao, 28th August, 1905. [880]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May 1904. [127]

Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BORUSSIA"

Captain Hahn, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of October will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 2nd of October, at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1905. [964]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, &c.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

MOORE & BROS. & CO.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1905. [965]

Consignees.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LOWTHER CASTLE," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th proximo will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th proximo, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th proximo at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [972]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SUNDA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Caladonia*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1905. [12]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ZIETEN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 6 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of October, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 2nd October, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 7th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1905. [13]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

JAPAN—CHINA—AUSTRALIA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of October will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 2nd of October, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 7th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1905. [14]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 CTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER.
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1905.

Intimations.



THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING
and
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [845]

A FOOK & Co.,

12, Pottinger Street, Central.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORS, COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY YEARS STANDING.

ALL kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and Ballast supply from alongside at the shortest notice and with all possible dispatch. Moderate terms. Orders solicited.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1904. [62]

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

TRAIN & MONTYRE, Limited.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Very Special Blend,

\$15.00 per Dozen.

Royal Scottish,

\$16.00 per Dozen.

Special Liqueur,

\$20.00 per Dozen.

Old Reserve,

\$25.00 per Dozen.

BARRETTO & Co.,

Agents,

No. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road Central

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [145]

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

The Foreign Press on the Anglo-Japanese Agreement.

LONDON, 29th September.

The French press has received the Anglo-Japanese treaty favourably and sees no reason why it should cause any ill-feeling between Russia and Great Britain. It considers that the safety of Indo-China is strengthened by the alliance of Japan to a Power with which France has excellent relations.

Article No. 4 is viewed in St. Petersburg with alarm, and considered open to the widest interpretation.

A few weighty German papers consider the treaty unobjectionable, while the rest declare it is most menacing, and urge a Russo-German counter-alliance of which they believe M. Witte's wish to be the precursor. They also advocate the inclusion of France in the counter-alliance.

Anglo-Japanese Ship-owning Combine.

The Standard states that an Anglo-Japanese ship-owning combine has been formed in London with a capital of £5,000,000, and offices in London and Liverpool, the latter of which will be partly staffed by Japanese.

The combine are buying forty of Japan's purchased transports and several huge cargo boats.

Blowing up of the "Chatam" in the Suez Canal.

28th September.

The explosion in the *Chatam* burst the vessel to pieces, and sent three huge columns of water, sand, and debris, 2,000 feet high. The east bank of the Canal is destroyed for a distance of 600 feet, but the west bank is not damaged. Dredgers and divers are already at work clearing the debris; the railway at Sweet Water Canal is intact.

The Moroccan Question Settled.

The Franco-German-Morocco agreement has been signed in Paris.

RECENT EARTHQUAKES.

The recent destructive earthquakes in Southern Italy, involving heavy loss of life, serve once more to remind people that the proverbial stability of the earth found in the phrases "firm as a rock," "old as the hills," and so on, is but a mere assumption. Savants like Professor Milne who have devoted themselves to the study of seismic phenomena, assert that the earth is really never at rest, and that earthquakes, although often unnoticed, are almost continuously recorded by the delicate instruments that provide a continuous history of the vibrations of the earth's crust. Professor Milne has just prepared an earthquake map compiled from records of the past five years, and presented this to the British Association now holding its meetings at Cape Town and elsewhere in South Africa. He breaks up the distribution of earthquakes into a series of oval areas, and it is of great interest to see where these lie. It is strange, for instance, to see that within the period of the report the whole of Africa, including Mauritania, is immune from volcanic movements. So also North America, excluding the important exception of the Pacific Coast, down to the latitude of Mexico. So also northern Europe as well as northern Asia, as far south as the Altai Mountains. The commanding factor of volcanic and earthquake activity is again borne out in this map, namely, that it is round the sea-margin of the Pacific Ocean, both on the American and Asiatic sides, that the most frequent and most severe exhibitions of volcanic forces are to be found. The accepted theory for this is simple and plausible. It is to the effect that in some remote period in the geological history of the earth's crust the area now covered by the Pacific Ocean, collapsed, leaving the strata round the edge of the depression badly fractured. It is exactly all along this fractured margin that we find the most continuous and most violent display of volcanic activity. In South America this began at Terra del Fuego ("land of fire"), the volcanic chains of the Andes, Cordillera, and Rocky Mountains, on by Alaska, along the islands of Japan, through the Philippines, into the Malay archipelago, including Java and Sumatra. The incidence of activity round the Atlantic is discontinuous and sporadic, in comparison. Another important area is that which lies between Western China, taking in the Persian Gulf, the Himalayas (the late disastrous Indian earthquake is a case in point) and Central Asia. Examining the area in which Singapore lies, Professor Milne includes in this the Malay Peninsula, Indo-China, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, &c., to New Guinea and a portion of northern Australia. Within the limits of this area, he reports no fewer than seventy-five recorded earthquakes. It is quite clear that volcanic activity should be one of the main factors of volcanic energy in this region and yet practically enjoy complete exemption from disturbance. It is believed, and Wallace mentions the theory in reference to the distribution of mamalia in the Archipelago, that all Malaya was once above sea level. And that, whether abruptly or gradually, a subsidence has submerged that territory, so that what are now the islands of the Archipelago were once the lowlands and mountains. What we call the Irrawaddy and Salween rivers, probably, after meeting somewhere off where Tavoy now stands, flowed as one stream down what is now the Straits of Malacca then on eastward to the north of what is now Java, through Torres Straits, into the originally more limited Pacific depression. The curious thing is that we might trace a "fracture" line of volcanic continuity to the west of that old river bed. This would connect the Java volcanic and earthquake system with those on the West coast of Sumatra, on north through the Indian Ocean to Barren Island (on which is still a volcano, formerly very active, and still smoking), through the Andamans, to Western Burma, where there are hot springs found. Mr. C. Boden Kloss in his interesting book "In the Andamans and Nicobars," p. 174, refers to the traces of volcanic activity in the Andamans. If there is anything in our hypothesis as to the location of the line activity we in Singapore (who have not forgotten Krakatoa, the greatest convulsion on record) may well congratulate ourselves on being "so near, and yet so far" from probabilities of undergoing such a disaster as that under which Southern Italy suffers so terribly today, remarks the Singapore Free Press of 29th Sept.

DISASTROUS TYPHOON.

AT MANILA.

MANY PERSONS ELECTROCUTED.

On Tuesday last, Manila experienced almost the full force of a typhoon the centre of which passed within 15 miles of the city. The suddenness of the storm found everyone unprepared, as the signal had only been hoisted at 6 a.m., and the typhoon was at its worst by 2 p.m., with the result that the damage caused was considerably more than it might otherwise have been. On shore the extent of the loss has been estimated at over \$1,000,000, gold. The quarter-masters and all the large buildings along the water front were rendered roofless, while every *nipa* building (matted) around the city was entirely raised to the ground. As a result of this the natives flocked to the churches and theatres for refuge, and these buildings were packed that night more than they had ever been during regular hours of attendance.

During the height of the storm the wires of the newly-opened electric tramway were broken, and the current created sad havoc, killing 20 or 25 people before the connections could be cut off. Cars were left stationary all over the city, windows in many houses were blown in and smashed, and trees were snapped like matches, and thrown across the thoroughfares.

STREAMERS ASHORE.

In the harbour the United States transports *Logan* and *Ingalls*, the former of which had but just returned from Tientsin, were driven on the breakwater, but it was not thought they had sustained much damage as they would first strike on the mud bank. Every vessel in the harbour dragged her anchor, and had to get up steam to prevent collisions, while the Spanish mail steamer *Alfonso* crashed into the *Sierra Blanca*, which had just arrived from Hongkong, sustaining damage to her side in the shape of a big hole. Fifteen lighters were driven on to the breakwater and broken up, some of them being loaded with very valuable cargoes. There was, however, no loss of life reported in the harbour.

The Observatory report showed the force of the wind to be 105 miles per hour, and it was estimated that if the typhoon had been travelling in the diametrically opposite direction the damage would have been infinitely greater. During the full force of the storm, as the meteorological report afterwards showed, an earthquake occurred, but the storm apparently prevented anyone from feeling it, and all were surprised when they heard of the occurrence later. Reports had not come in from the outlying districts, where the centre actually passed, so it was not known, at the time our report left, to what extent damage had been sustained there.

THE LAST OF THE "SULLY."

A TOTAL WRECK.

Messrs. E. C. Wilks & Co. this morning received a telegram from their Mr. W. G. Jack stating that the *Sully* had broken up, and was now a total wreck. A later private telegram received in town states that the *Sully* has broken in two and the after-part has sunk in deep water.

The departure of the *Kong Nam*, which was to have left for Along Bay to-day, has on this account been cancelled.

CUBA VERGING ON WAR.

LIBERAL LEADER SHOT.

New York, September 23.—The leader of the Liberal Party at Cienfuegos, Cuba, has been shot, and all Cuba is on the verge of civil war. The opposition between the Government and the "outs" is intense, and there is evidenced preparation for armed resistance to the authorities by the heads of the radical or Liberal party.

Jose Miquel Gomez is the leader of the revolutionary interests. He is the Governor of Santa Clara province, and is the Liberal candidate for President. He is making a desperate campaign and is using all the old methods familiar to Central and South American dictators and would-be dictators. He has defied the central government in his province, and is charged with corrupting the army.

He claims already to have won over two-thirds of Cuba's little army of 30,000 regulars, and has half announced that he will force victory by arms if he is not elected by ballot. Gomez has quite a following, and is a man of dry and considerable personality. The Government, on the other hand, is losing no time, and is in a position to put down any insurrection that might arise. Gomez is in imminent danger of being shot or hanged, and is not exposing himself to the mercies of the authorities.

It is understood here that the Government has communicated with the President of the United States, and that if the necessity should arise, would receive immediate aid from him. The United States is not disposed to interfere as long as there is no open warfare, but by the Platt Amendment to the Army Bill, passed in June 1901, the United States is entitled and bound to protect Cuba from foreign invasion and domestic revolution.

The newspapers of New York are pessimistic concerning the political and commercial future of Cuba as a separate entity, and the recent demands for independence in the Philippines, and for more self-government in Porto Rico, are, together with the present Cuban imbroglio, cited as instances of the inability of native and mestizo races, to properly rule themselves or appreciate good government.

Other papers say the present trouble in Cuba is merely the expected and temporary out-break of a revolutionary spirit which does not menace the government nor include a considerable minority of the people of Cuba—*Galleries*.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in Wm. Powell, Limited, was held at the company's premises, Alexandra Buildings, at noon to-day. Mr. W. H. Gaskell, president, and there were also present: Messrs. G. C. Moxon (director), Thos. Arnold, L. S. Lewis, J. W. C. Bonnar, C. A. da Rosa, H. Percy Smith (auditor) and Harry Eyre (manager).

The notice calling the meeting having been read.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your permission, I will consider them as read. We are pleased to again come before you with what may be justly considered a satisfactory report on the year's working. The expenses in connection with the business for the past year have been somewhat heavy, but this we anticipated would be the case for the first year in our new premises and the consequent extension of business. You will observe from the report before you, that we will continue to write down our stock on hand reducing it to a low cost. At the close of the year under review the value of our stock was about \$55,000 more than that of the previous year, the increase being principally in connection with the furnishing department. We hold at the present time no old or deteriorated goods, having disposed of same from time to time during the year. We find it absolutely necessary to carry a clean and up-to-date stock having so many climatic influences to contend with. I am pleased to be able to state that the sales for the first three months of the present year, (July, August and September) are in excess of those corresponding months of the last year and although trade has been dull for sometime past we look for a considerable increase of business for the coming season over that of last year. Our manager reports that he has a good and reliable staff of assistants for each department, so that we should be in a position to meet all demands for the coming winter season. There is nothing that occurs to me to add to my remarks, but I shall be happy to answer any questions, or give information shareholders may desire.

There being no questions, The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Thomas Arnold seconded, and said that the shareholders had every reason to be satisfied with the figures before them. Carried. Mr. L. S. Lewis moved the election of Messrs. W. H. Gaskell and G. C. Moxon as directors for the current year. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar seconded. Carried. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar moved the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith as auditor for the current year. Mr. C. A. da Rosa seconded. Carried. Mr. H. Percy Smith proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the directors, manager and staff for the good results of the year's working. Mr. Thos. Arnold seconded. Carried.

The Chairman thanked Mr. H. Percy Smith for his kind words and concluded the meeting by announcing that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application.

THE INDIGNANT SKIPPER.

FINED \$100.

It is very evident that some of the business aboard of the steamer *Douglas* was allowed to stand over this morning to permit of the captain attending at the Magistrate to answer charges of dumping rubbish in the harbour and assaulting the police. Capt. Siro appeared in person and pleaded not guilty.

Lance-Sergeant Willis, of the water-police, deposed that on the 27th inst. he was patrolling the harbour when the captain of his platoon drew his attention to rubbish being dumped into the harbour on both sides of the *Douglas*, and comprising bundles of straw and dunnage mats, in such quantities that it covered the area of quite a square mile. Witness went on board and asked the captain to point out the man who had dumped the rubbish. The captain flew into such a rage that witness thought he had taken leave of his senses. Witness told him he would be summoned if he did not point out the man, and drew his attention to the quantity of rubbish floating about.

Witness went to the lower deck, and there the captain pushed him to the side of the ship and knocked his hat off, and said, "get off my ship at once; directly," and then pushed him again. Witness told him he would be summoned for assault, and left the captain gesticulating wildly, and went and reported the matter to Inspector Langley.—The Chinese captain of the platoon corroborated the first part of last witness's evidence.

Inspector Langley.—Your Worship will remember that in the last case of the kind you said if the practice was continued you would triple the fine in the next case. The fine inflicted in that case was \$50. I would also ask your Worship to make it clear to the captain that the police have a right to go on board of ships under the Merchant Shipping Act, as the defendant appears to be labouring under a misapprehension on that point.

A Thomas, second engineer, said he heard a noise on deck and heard the captain tell the policeman to go back to his launch. The captain was talking very loudly. Witness did not look over-board and did not notice if there was any rubbish in the sea.—An engineer on the *Bourbon* said he saw the captain wave his hand to the policeman to go away, but did not notice the captain push him or knock his hat off. There was a strong wind blowing and some of the rubbish was blown out of the "twain-decks" through the port-hole.

To Inspector Langley: He could not tell how the wind got into the "twain-decks."

Another Chinese engineer said he saw the captain wave the policeman away, and the latter went back to the pinna. He did not see any rubbish thrown or blown into the harbour. "I don't said sampans were working alongside the steamer discharging and taking in cargo, and some of the rubbish fell into the water; some may have dropped overboard."

His Worship: Don't you know it is your duty to assist the police to find out who is throwing rubbish into the water?—Yes.

His Worship: You didn't in this instance.

Defendant said the officer came and asked if he was the captain, and he said "yes," and the officer then told him about the rubbish and he said he did not know anything about it.

On another occasion he had assisted the police. Inspector Langley: The last occasion, your Worship, was when the ship brought up 48 undesirable from Saigon, and when the police went on board he refused to acknowledge that he had them on board.

Defendant, continuing, said the policeman came on board in a very impolite manner and he told him to get off.

Inspector Langley said he did not wish to press for a very heavy penalty regarding the rubbish, but he did ask that it be made clear to the captain that he must treat the police properly. He seemed to imagine that he had the status of a man-of-war, while the *Bourbon* is only a tramp steamer.

Defendant said the policeman came on board with his baton, which he had no right to do.

His Worship: Oh, yes he had; it is a part of his uniform. If you treated the police properly and gave them assistance instead of obstructing them in the execution of their duty, you would find they would treat you with every consideration. You must pay a fine of \$50 on each charge.

Defendant said he wished to complain about the police.

Inspector Langley said defendant had already written a letter to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Defendant commenced to argue about making another complaint, when his Worship declined to discuss the matter. He had heard the case, witnesses had been called and he had given his decision, and defendant must leave the Court and go and pay his fines. If he wanted to see the Captain Superintendent of Police he was at liberty to do so.

Defendant left, saying he would see him at once.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Following is Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts's report for the week ended yesterday:—The market has ruled quiet during the past week and transactions effected have been of a limited nature. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have depreciated several points, while Langkats continue on the upward move, showing a further rise of 1½ on the previous quotation, otherwise rates generally have been well maintained.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been negotiated at \$500 and further shares are obtainable. The London quotation is £91. Nationals keep firm at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—After touching \$335, Cantons have strengthened their position and now close in demand at \$337½. The final accounts for the year 1904 show a credit balance of \$661,540 38 and it is recommended that same be appropriated as follows:—To pay a dividend of \$10 per share, absorbing \$200,000; add to reserve fund \$100,000; transfer to re-insurance account \$50,000 and carry forward \$211,540 38. China Traders have also improved and sales at \$75 have been effected. North Chinas are in request at Tls. 82. Unions have reacted but can be placed at \$780.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats continue in demand at \$261. Indo-Chinas have hardened and a fair business has been done at \$95. Douglas Steamships are quoted at \$32 ex the dividend of \$11 paid on the 25th instant. China and Manilas have declined to \$18 and are offering. Star Ferries remain unchanged with sellers at \$33 (old) and \$35 (new). Shell Transporters have changed hands at 218. Sales are reported in the North of Shanghai Tugs at Tls. 59 for the ordinary and Tls. 47 for the preference shares.

Refineries.—China Sugars are still offering at \$130. Luzons have fallen to \$15½, but at this price shares are inquired for.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering has further risen and are wanted at Tls. 9. Orientals have weakened in London to £3 10s. and we make the local quotation £6 17s nominal. There is no alteration in Raub, which remain at \$4.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have experienced a heavy decline and shares have been disposed of at as low as \$185, but at the close the market is rather firmer and there are further buyers at this figure. Farnhams have been dealt in to some extent at Tls. 144, and business in Kowloon Wharfs has been transacted at \$104. Hongkong Wharfs have improved and are wanted at Tls. 157½.

Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have ruled quiet at \$128, and Shanghai Lands continue weak at Tls. 122. Kowloon Lands are firmer and have inquiries at \$40. Hotel des Colonies have changed hands at Tls. 18. Astor House Hotels have been sold and more shares can be placed at \$28. Hongkong Hotels are in request at \$147. Humphreys Estate have advanced and are asked for at \$124.

Cotton Mills.—Evros have been booked at Tls. 71½. Laos-Kung-Mows have changed hands at Tls. 59 and have further buyers. Internationals can be placed at Tls. 44. Soeychees have gone up to Tls. 200, at which rate shares are wanted. Hongkong Cottons are out of favour at \$141.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been done and are still obtainable at \$18. China Providents are inquired for at \$9 after sales at \$9 and \$9½. Electric have been placed with buyers at \$15 for the old issue, the market closing with buyers at \$15½ and \$16 for the old and new shares respectively. Steam Waterboats are offering at \$14. Shanghai Gas shares are reported sold at Tls. 133½, and Shanghai Waterworks are in demand at Tls. 440. William Powells, the final dividend of 70 cents being payable on Monday next (we

make the quotation \$114 ex dividend. Langkats continue on the rise and transactions at Tls. 240 have taken place, closing in demand.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGES.

Selling.	
on ton—Bank T.T.	111/116
Do. demand	111/111
Do. 4 months' sight	111/111
France—Bank T.T.	241/1
America—Bank T.T.	46/1
Germany—Bank T.T.	106/1
India T.T.	14/2
Do. demand	144/1
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71/1
Singapore T.T.	9/2 prem.
Java—Bank T.T.	94/2
Do. demand	115/1
Buying.	
1 month's sight L/C	111/111
6 months' sight L/C	111/111
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York	47/2
1 month's sight	48/1
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	11/1
1 month's sight	240/1
1 month's sight Germany	201/1
1 month's sight	28/10
Bank of England rate	24/2
Sovereign	10/38

OILS QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:	
Per picul	
Silva New	1.080
Old	1.150
Older	1.240
Oldest	1.300
Per chest	
Arabia New	1.005
Old	1.077
Older	1.085
Oldest	1.005
Persian (Paper)	—

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, (Near Tramway Station), TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY), September 30th, at 9.15 P.M.

Tickets ... \$2 and \$1; Can be obtained at the Volunteer Headquarters, near the Hongkong Club. Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [960]

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, (Near Tramway Station), Kindly lent for this occasion, ON

SATURDAY, 7th October, 1905, at 9.15 P.M.

Tickets ... \$2 and \$1; Can be obtained from the Volunteer Headquarters, near the Hongkong Club, or from the Committee of the Hongkong Benevolent Society. Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [980]

A. CHAZALON & CO.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTED for their WINES, SPIRITS

and PROVISIONS of which they have

always a large assortment in stock.

The oldest established EUROPEAN

BAKERS in the Colony.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [978]

FROM ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP,

PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SEGOVIA."

Captain Schoenfeldt, having arrived from the

above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

requested to send in their Bills of Lading for

counter-signature by the Underigned and to

take immediate delivery of their goods from

alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice

to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be

landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored

at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here after which

they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 7th October will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 7th October at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [979]

THE HONGKONG FROZEN

FOOD SUPPLY.

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th

September, 1905, the DEPOT in WYNDHAM

STREET (DAIRY FARM DEPOT) will

open at 6.00 A.M. instead of 6.30 A.M.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [49]

Intimations.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LD.

PRACTICAL

PIANO

EXPERTS.

MANUFACTURERS, TUNERS

AND

REPAIRERS.

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

RENOVATED, REBUILT,

AND

REPOLISHED

BY

COMPETENT WORKMEN.

ESTIMATES FREE.

"OWN MAKE"

PIANOS

FROM \$300.

IMPORTED PIANOS

FROM \$375.

SECOND HAND PIANOS RETURNED

FROM HIRE AT LOW PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905. [521]



Trade

Mark

TELEPHONE NO. 135.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEWSPRICES No 4908

號二初月九年一十三緒光

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

大拜禮

號十三月九年九英港

313 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MSS., nor to return any Contribution.

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- BIRTHS.
- On 22nd August, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain H. R. STOCKLEY, R.E. (D.A.A.G., Calcutta), of a daughter.
- On 17th September, at Singapore the wife of KENNETH A. STEVENS, of a son.
- On 21st September, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. PHILLIPS, a daughter.
- On 21st September, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. WILSON, a son.
- On 22nd September, at Shanghai, the wife of Capt. F. BOVD of a daughter (premature).
- On the 27th September, at "Alpha Villa," Kowloon, the wife of V. J. McLOUGHLIN, of a daughter. (London and Dublin papers please copy).
- MARRIAGES.
- On 16th August, in Boston, U.S.A., by the Rev. J. A. Biddle, Rector, FRANK MÖLLER, of Shanghai, to MAUREL LYDIA, eldest daughter of the late J. Lyman Barnes, and Mrs. Barnes of West Brookfield, Mass.
- On 26th August, at New Southgate, W. EDWARD LEE, M.D., F.R.C.S., of London to ADA ROSE, only daughter of Charles W. Burton, of New Southgate.
- On 6th September, at Tientsin, EDWARD FRIGER to MISS BALDAM.
- On 16th inst., at Singapore by the Rev. B. F. West, M.D., J. AMERY, Pastor of the Church of Newington Abbott, Devon, to Miss R. M. ALLEN, of Manchester.
- DEATH.
- On 5th September at Tankei (Tongking), JULIUS VON MANN, Commissioner of Customs, aged 55 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

THE PENSION PROPOSAL.

(23rd September.)

Within the narrow compass of a single article it was impossible in our last evening's issue to deal fully and satisfactorily with the comprehensive speeches delivered at the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday. We have covered such grounds as seem to call for comment, and while dealing with another subject to-day there is no implication that, in taking it after those dealt with yesterday, it is of minor importance and hence merits less consideration. It is of equal importance with those that have already been brought under notice, and deserves earnest consideration by those whose duty it is to deal with the subject. We will revert to the question of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund which, on a former occasion, we dealt with so exhaustively. We apprehend that the Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart's appreciation of the subject is based on somewhat misconceived premises when he asserted that the taxpayers would be taking upon themselves the responsibility of a life insurance company in the transference of the administrative funds, under the Board of Directors as at present constituted, to the Treasury of the Colony. As we are led to believe will be proposed under the provisions of the new law, if anyone is to gain by the transference we contend that it will ultimately be the Colony, at the individual and collective sacrifice of that body of wage-earners coming under the general category of the Civil Servants of Hongkong. The Hon. Mr. Sheehan hit the right nail on the head when he advanced "the statement that the money it is proposed to appropriate belongs to the government servants from whose salaries it has been deducted. It is, as he says, the nature of a trust fund, and should be treated accordingly. In-law the administration of all monies under trust is justly hedged in by hard and fast restrictions from which no departure can be taken, and we cannot agree with His Excellency the Governor when, to justify the appropriation to the general revenue of the Colony the sum now standing to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, he advanced the argument that the principle of the proposal was accepted by the Government in Council and by the Directors of the Fund several years ago. We had heard previously from the lips of the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce that the money "belongs to the Government servants," and he could not understand "how the Government can propose to appropriate this large amount of \$220,000 without even saying 'by your leave'." The decision of the Directors of the Fund if it had been given on the principle of the transference is, we must hold, irregular, even though empowered under the law by which they were nominated. As a trust fund each and everyone of the contributors should, we imagine, be consulted, and it must be taken for granted that unless a very large majority voted for the transference we do not see how the appropriation could be forced on them against their will. It is fair to assume that the Government took the legal advice of the law officers of the Crown before bringing forward the proposal under discussion, and it is not to be expected that any dissenting contributor will lodge a protest in Court against the appropriation, but were this likely and an action be brought for decision by the Court, we are not quite so certain that the attitude of the Government could be upheld. We recall the effect of the absorption, some thirty years ago, into the general revenue of the Colony, of a fund similar to the present Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, and then known as the Superannuation Fund. We do not recollect the exact details of the transference of the money standing to the credit of that Fund in the Treasury of the Colony, but of this we are certain: that as the contributors died, or as the necessity for further payments into the Fund ceased, the entire amount lapsed to the Treasury, and no more has been heard of it to this day. What has become of the capital amount, or to what extent the beneficiaries and others who have been entitled, have profited by the fund raised by the contributions from salaries of the public servants should furnish matter for interesting information by the Government to the public and especially the past Civil Servants who might have had an interest in the old Superannuation Fund. Primarily, as we can remember, the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund was called into existence to meet the objections under which former "compassionate allowances" were granted to widows and orphans of deceased public servants, but we contend that the Fund in question, as at present constituted does not satisfactorily meet that end, since, as argued in our previous article, under certain circumstances and contingencies that may arise it sometimes happens that contributors and unmarried officers suffer by the operation of the present enactment. A provident fund framed on the lines of those provided in most of the banks and other leading and large mercantile firms in the Colony for their officers has much to commend itself for adoption by Government. It removes all the objectionable devices of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund while it meets in its entirety the purposes for which that Fund was called into existence.

TESTS OF SOBRIETY.

(25th September.)

During the hearing of a charge of drunkenness the other week the senior Magistrate at the Police Court remarked that in London one of the tests of sobriety was for the accused to be called upon to repeat, for a certain number of times, the words "mixed biscuits." If our memory serves us correctly the defendant in the case in question denied having partaken too freely of the cup that cheers, and desired to be informed as to how the police officials knew he was the worse for drink when arrested. Evidence was clear on the point, and a conviction was recorded against the man. In another column will be found a list of cases of drunkenness dealt with at the Magistrate's Court, and these, while being satisfactorily proved, point to the fact that there may be occasions in Hongkong when tests of sobriety are necessary. Of course, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* pointed out a few weeks back, when a man is found, as one was a little time ago, in the Holloway Road, at two o'clock in the morning, kissing a pillar box and asking it to come home, it is almost a waste of time to apply any test, but on the other hand, just because a person suspected of drunkenness begins to compose a poem in the surgery of the doctor who is called upon to certify to his condition, the Medical Officer is scarcely justified in giving this as one of the signs of inebriation. The same journal cites cases to prove that the word-test of sobriety is dangerous to apply, and says that the most satisfactory are those in which the accused is called upon to perform certain actions, such as standing on one leg and picking up a match-box, standing without swaying when the eyes are closed, walking across the room carrying a glass of water, hopping twelve feet on the right foot and the same distance on the left, and walking down a chalk line. These are real tests upon which some reliance can be placed, whereas in the word-tests even a Member of Parliament may fail. In Hongkong it is not often that a person before the Court on the usual "Monday morning charge" denies his guilt, whatever allegations he may have made at the time of arrest. The police know pretty well what they are about when taking intemperate individuals into safe custody, and should there be any doubt on the matter the application of one of these tests should furnish satisfactory evidence as to sobriety.

HONGKONG'S SANITATION.

(26th September.)

In the course of their remarks in the Legislative Council on the Estimates for next year both the Hon. Mr. Sheehan and the Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart directed attention to the large amount devoted to the Sanitary Department, and expressed the opinion that the sum estimated was considerably in excess of the Colony's requirements. Mr. Sheehan characterised the Estimates for sanitary purposes as "enormous," and cited the example of Canton where although modern sanitation is unknown the mortality from plague is not greater than it is in Hongkong, while Mr. Gershom Stewart said—"The amount of \$491,054 put down for sanitary expenses seems enormous." This is a subject wherein there is the greatest divergence of views. There are many residents in Hongkong who do not agree with the remarks of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council under this head. They contend that it is eminently desirable that the sanitary conditions of the Colony should be maintained in the highest state of efficiency. In the past Hongkong has gained a somewhat unenviable name for plague epidemics, and in the South as well as in the North it seems to be an axiom that, if any disease is floating around, Hongkong is certain to afford a lodgment for that epidemic. The curious part of the belief is that people in Singapore and Shanghai are under the impression that plague is endemic in Hongkong, whereas the residents in this Colony seldom hear of the plague cases and are certainly not allowed themselves to be affected by the reports as to the cases treated. While admitting that it is necessary to provide for the extinction of disease in the Colony, we do not fall in with the view that this desideratum can be attained only by a thorough system of sanitary inspection, as is believed to be the case in certain quarters. It is an admitted fact that the mortality statistics show a marked reduction in deaths which might be attributed to the more sanitary conditions of the city, and such being the case the efforts of the Sanitary Department cannot be too highly praised. It is not disputed that Hongkong, as the leading shipping port in the world, stands in a peculiar position. Anything that affects the health of the Colony, naturally affects the shipping trade of the port. Hongkong as the nearest port to Canton is apt to be overrun with any disease which may originate in that sink of insanitary conditions and it is against Canton that the Sanitary Board of Hongkong have to be especially watchful. While all the precautionary measures that commend themselves to the Sanitary authorities should be exercised whereby the large economy might be half-a-million dollars might, of nearly half-a-million dollars might, be capable of considerable retrenchment. Little or no precautions are taken at Canton to prevent the annual recurrence of plague and the outbreak is never worse there than it is in Hongkong, where a small army of inspectors are employed in keeping the city uncontaminated. The question might be suggested, if plague or any disease exists

in Hongkong under the present conditions how much would the outbreak become if these precautions were neglected? So far as plague is concerned, although thorough believers in all precautions suggested by science, we cannot blink at the fact that its termination here in Hongkong synchronises with that in Canton year after year. Although it is difficult to say what are the health conditions of a city like Canton, and there is really no ground for arguing that the health statistics of that city can be compared with those of Hongkong, where exact records of the presence of disease are published for the information of the people, there is nevertheless the curious coincidence that an epidemic of plague in the neighbouring city has not been known to outlast in our own midst. We cannot deny the fact that the sum of \$491,054 does seem large. It has been urged on us that no amount is too large if the health of the residents is to be preserved. The real question, however, would seem to be whether the Sanitary Department gives value for the money which it expends. There are many opinions on that point, and it is out of the question for the laity to challenge expert opinion on the subject. The officers of the Department are thoroughly convinced that not a penny is wasted, and the fact that the death-rate is decreasing every year is their forcible argument that seems to give colour to that view. We hold the opinion, however, that 11.15 per cent of the Colony's revenue that is now applied to sanitation, even though in view of the importance of having an adequate and satisfactory system in operation, might not unreasonably be described as an excessive sum. It will probably come as a revelation to the vast majority of people to learn that over 500 men are employed by the Sanitary Department. The average person seldom comes into personal contact with the Sanitary officials and is therefore accustomed to fancy that they number a handful at the most. This is not so, however. We are most willing to acknowledge that the employees of the Sanitary Board are constantly engaged in clearing drains in the west and east ends and out the slums in the west and east ends and in preventing the accumulation of dirt among the lower class Chinese; but the necessity for the employment of such a large number of persons is at times disputed. The Sanitary Board is beyond doubt one of the most important public departments in Hongkong, and no one would desire, we venture to think, that its utility should be curtailed in the slightest degree. So long as it performs its duties efficiently it will receive the support of all citizens; whenever it fails then it becomes a danger to the city. With no idea to advocate the impairing of its efficiency, we share the opinion of the Unofficial Members of Council that the \$491,054 stated to be required next year to maintain the Colony in a sanitary condition is "susceptible of a reduction." In his farewell address to the Council, Sir Henry Blake said: "That any system of sanitation with even scrupulous cleanliness could render healthy areas 1,100,000, or 540,000 to the square mile, (and I have reason to believe that the registered population is considerably below the real density), is not to be expected. The difficulty must be solved by the creation of a new city by resumption, re-sale, and reconstruction."

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

(27th September.)

We make no excuse for urging once more upon the attention of readers the subject of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund which has occupied much space in these columns within this month. In the agenda for the Legislative Council meeting to-morrow afternoon the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to transfer to the general revenue the moneys standing in the Treasury to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, to provide for future payment of pensions to the Widows and Orphans of deceased Public Officers, and to make the payment of the same a charge upon and payable out of the said general revenue, is down for the third time. It will be recalled that on the two previous meetings this Bill was to be taken on; but a representation (against it, it may be presumed) was submitted to the Governor, who, being desirous of giving it his careful consideration, postponed the first reading of the draft Ordinance. A correspondent has sent us a sensible article on the subject of "Civil Service Pensions" which appeared some time ago in the *Accountant*. It is a comment on the report of the Royal Commission on the Superannuation. The *Accountant* strongly upholds the view which lays down as a cardinal principle that benefiting members should contribute to a superannuation fund. Incidentally it replies to a familiar argument employed by those directly interested. "True," says the *Accountant*, "the servant argues that he contributes indirectly, inasmuch as he calls his pension 'deferred pay,' but with a few exceptions the salary of an average civil servant is quite equal to, if not more than, market value." While it may be quite true that this condition prevails in the particular Colony our contemporary refers to, we are not so ready to admit that, so far as any rate as the lower branch of the Civil Service in Hongkong is concerned, (half) salary is anything like the present market value. We have already denounced the proposed Grading Scheme for salaries of the subordinate officers of Government. Any one at all familiar with the high cost of living prevailing in the Colony cannot but ridicule the proposal which seeks to enlist for the public ser-

vice junior clerks at the measly wage of \$20 a month and whose maximum after a continuous period of service will only be that of \$180 a month when thirty-two years of employment with the Government had been attained. As to the higher branch of the Service and those who draw the double exchange compensation we cannot refrain from the observation that they are treated with a measure of liberality in a ratio with the niggardliness which does out the wages to their poorer brother-officer. Never was the truth of the saying more forcibly exemplified than in this instance that Peter is robbed to pay Paul. But to revert to the Superannuation subject. The *Accountant* approves a scheme quoted by a financial contemporary which the question of pensions in the United Kingdom, which involves a yearly outlay of over two and a half million sterling, might be satisfactorily solved. The scheme suggested is on the basis of that in force in the London and North Western Railway Company. It consists in the deduction of 25 per cent. from each Civil Servant's salary which goes to create a superannuation fund. This should supersede the iniquitous Widows' and Orphans' Fund. The company uses the fund at 4 per cent. interest, and in the result it appears to work out most equitably. "Should the member, before attaining the superannuation age (sixty years permissive, or sixty-five compulsory), resign the service or be dismissed for any reason except fraud, the whole of his own contributions to the fund are returned to him. Should he die before superannuation, his representatives receive the whole of his contributions and of the company's contributions as well, or one-half-year's average salary, whichever is the greater sum. After superannuation, should the member die before he has received in pension the total of his own and the company's contributions, the difference is paid to his representatives. If he retires in the ordinary course he gets a pension calculated upon his average salary and the number of years of his service. If he has only served ten years his superannuation is 25 per cent.; eleven years, 25 per cent., and so on; forty-five years' service would give him 100 per cent. of his average salary. After forty years' service (to make a more exact comparison with the Civil Service) the railway servant gets an annual allowance equal to 94 per cent. of his average salary." The system is not only equitable and reasonable, but it helps also to solve the problem of "widows and orphans." We have had it pointed out to us that the chief recommendation of the Royal Commission should be counted in eightieths instead of sixtieths (until recently it was fiftieths in British Guiana, and in Hongkong it is reckoned on sixtieths) of the retiring salary, while special provisions are proposed in the event of a public officer retiring through ill health or dying in the service. To such proposals the *Accountant* replies that the London and North Western Company's scheme is far to be preferred. Our present pensions scheme need not be tampered with; but when it comes to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund the Unofficial Members of Council should fight tooth and nail against the perpetuation of an iniquity, and the President of the Council might sanction the Official Members to vote on the principle of the new Bill according to the dictates of their conscience, instead of being compelled to abide willy-nilly by the hard-and-fast rule which enjoins the official voting in obedience to arbitrary commands from Downing Street.

THE NEW PEAK TRAMWAY.

(28th September.)

The third reading of the Bill for the construction of the new tramway to the Peak was to have come before the Legislative Council this afternoon, together with the report of the Standing Law Committee which was appointed to consider *seriatim* the provisions of the proposed Ordinance. At the request of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater the Bill was held over. It is evident from the report that the Committee carried out their duties with the utmost care and diligence, and the amendments which they propose may, in the majority of cases, be considered as safeguarding the rights of the public without infringing the value of the scheme in so far as the Promoter is concerned. Naturally in a Bill which contained originally 128 clauses (now reduced to 124) there were many trivial errors which had to be amended, and with these it is unnecessary to deal; but there are many large amendments and changes which will give the public cause for thought. The short title of the Bill is altered from the "Tramway Ordinance, 1904," to the Hongkong Tramway Ordinance, 1905, and the larger title is expanded by the addition of the words "From Battery Path to the Peak." In the Bill as originally drafted, it was not apparently contemplated that any tunnels would have to be built, although in an interview which we published with the Promoter, Mr. A. Findlay Smith, when the scheme assumed a definite form, it was explicitly stated that it would in all probability be found necessary to tunnel near the Public Gardens. At all events the Bill made no provision for tunnelling, but that has now been remedied by the insertion of the words "or under" in Clause 2 which now reads: "The expression 'road' or 'roads' shall mean any roadway over or under which the tramway authorised by this Ordinance shall pass." There was a sentence in the Bill after it had passed the second reading which allowed the Promoter to generate and use electricity for the purposes of lighting his own buildings, erections,

premises and cars and for any other purposes of his own. That sentence has been struck out and in its place we find the following inserted: "Provided always that the Promoter may deviate from the said plan deposited as aforesaid if he obtains the consent of the Governor in Council to do so." A few minor alterations have been made in the sub-section dealing with the route to be followed by the Tramway. There will be a double line track about a mile in length commencing at the lower end of Battery Path near Queen's Road, thence proceeding by the Public Gardens and Glenely Ravine to the Peak, and terminating at the junction of the Peak and Chamberlain Roads. Three entire clauses which dealt with the repair of roads on which the tram will be laid, the maintenance and level of rails, and the construction of temporary tramways when necessary, have been mainly covered by additions to the previous provisions and, we take it, the essential spirit in which they were originally framed has not been lost, but merely curtailed in language. There is a clause dealing with the protection of cables, etc., which may be affected by the operation of the new tramway. The original provision mentioned "Government Department, the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, and the Great Northern Telegraph Company," as likely to come within the scope of the Ordinance. To these names there is now added that of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company, Limited. Clause 18, which was intended to protect those parties who have at present the right of opening roads along which the tramway is to be laid, is done away with; but the rights are no doubt covered in another section, although at a first glance it is not quite clear that such rights have been considered. However, it is impossible that the tramway would override the rights of the gas and electric light companies to open roads, or of the Public Works Department to repair water pipes, so that we may rest assured that due provision is made for the protection of these rights. One of the most important alterations proposed in the Bill has reference to the clause dealing with the purchase of the tramway by the Government. It was originally set down that at the expiration of one hundred and fifty years from the date of the commencement of this Ordinance or at the expiration of any subsequent period of five years the Promoter or proprietors of the line should receive notice of the intention (if such an intention existed) of the Governor in Council to purchase the line at a valuation. Very properly these figures have been reduced very considerably. At the expiration of twenty-one years from the date when the Ordinance comes into operation or any subsequent period of seven years the intention of the Governor in Council to purchase the tramway system will be notified to the Promoter or proprietors, six months' notice being given. Of course, that provision is guarded by other clauses which take effect should the working of the tramway be discontinued for a period of six months, or should it appear to the Governor in Council that the Promoter is insolvent. Another clause grants the Promoter the power of selling, assigning and absolutely disposing of the whole of the undertaking to any person or persons, corporation or company, by public auction or private contract. But it can only be done "with the approval of the Governor in Council," and the tramway can only be disposed of to such parties as are approved by the Governor in Council. The buyers will, of course, assume all the responsibilities of the Promoter under the Ordinance. When this Bill first came before the Council, it was laid down that the fares for passengers should not exceed—for the single journey—for every first-class passenger, 40 cents; for every second-class passenger, 30 cents; and for every third-class passenger, 20 cents. Nothing was said about a reduction for the return journey. The Standing Law Committee now recommends, and their recommendation will naturally be adopted, that the fares should be—for every first-class passenger for the single journey, 30 cents; for every second-class passenger, 20 cents; and for every third-class passenger, 15 cents. And the Committee has also inserted a provision for reduced fares for the return journey. The addendum reads: "And for the return journey, that is to say, for every first-class passenger, 20 cents; for every second-class passenger, 15 cents; for every third-class passenger, 10 cents." The Promoter is at liberty to reduce these fares but he cannot increase them. Another recommendation of the Standing Law Committee which relates to Chinese passengers will receive attention. The Bill when first framed laid it down that "Separate cars or separate accommodation shall be provided by the promoter for Chinese third-class passengers." The Committee will have none of that. The word "Chinese" comes out altogether, and the clause now reads: "Separate cars or separate accommodation shall be provided by the Promoter for first, second, and third class passengers." An increase in the weight of luggage carried is allowed. Passengers may not take on the tramway personal luggage, other than small hand baskets, bags or parcels, any one of which shall not exceed sixteen pounds in weight—the first idea being that the weight should be kept down to ten pounds. But such luggage must not occupy a seat nor prove an annoyance to the other passengers. There are the usual clauses as to agreements with the owners of lands through which the Tramway will pass, and these remain practically the same as before, only verbal alterations being made. Such are the main alterations in the Hongkong

Tramway Bill as proposed by the Standing Law Committee. The Bill has not been materially changed; the principal features of the recommendation are the concessions which have been granted to the public.

HONGKONG AND THE NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

(29th September.)

Seldom has so much interesting and important document been submitted to the people of two great Powers than that containing the terms of the new Anglo-Japanese Agreement. While not directly antagonistic to the aims of any other Power, it is a weapon of offence and defence, which may prove to carry powerful weight in the councils of those nations seeking aggrandisement in the Far East. It is a veiled menace to the acquisition of territory in this part of the world by foreign Powers, and it carries on the surface a threat which none but a combination of all the great Powers of the world can afford to despise. On the question whether Great Britain secures for herself advantages commensurate with those gained by Japan in the conclusion of this Treaty there may be several opinions. Great Britain can now afford to leave her vital interests in the Far East to the care of her formidable ally while she prosecutes her campaign of peace—if that may not be considered somewhat paradoxical—in the western hemisphere. To a great extent the interests of the two island nations are identical. The predominant feeling is that peace is desirable in the extreme, but not peace at any price. Just as there is a Little-England party at home, so there is an anti-imperial party in Japan; but in both countries the ruling opinion is the same, that power is necessary to quell those exuberant and irresponsible and irresponsible spirits who seek to attain position by methods well calculated to offend their neighbours. The new Agreement is different to the old in several respects, if the summary can be entirely trusted. The former Treaty said that in the event of Japan being attacked, Great Britain as her ally should remain absolutely neutral until the ally of the attacking Power had joined in the war against Japan. In other words, Great Britain was precluded from assisting Japan in the way of material against Russia until France entered the lists with her ally, Russia. Fortunately, such a contingency was charmed out of sight by the friendly relations which have lately subsisted between Great Britain and France. But what would have happened had Japan been worsted in the early stages of the conflict, so badly beaten that her very existence was in danger? Would Great Britain have stood idly by while her ally was being crippled for ever by the Russians? Would the "escapade" of Rodzestvensky's Fleet in the North Sea have been allowed to pass with the payment of a paltry trifle by way of compensation in such circumstances? We fear not. And recognising that the terms of the new Treaty seem to be more explicitly framed, the exact words of the 1902 Agreement on this point are worth noting. The Articles in question said that if Great Britain or Japan became involved in war with another country "the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against that ally." But should another Power "join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common." But there is this difference in the new Agreement. The parties to the Agreement are not pledged to neutrality when one is the subject of an unprovoked attack or any aggressive action involving either party in war, in defence of territorial rights and interests. On the contrary, in such a case the other party will "at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement." That is the great and radical difference in the new Agreement as compared with the Agreement of 1902. How that will work out should Russia make a sudden swoop on India—in which Britain claims a free hand—is beyond our comprehension; it is for expressly laid down that both Powers shall always work in unison, except in India. Whereas the first Agreement was for a term of five years, the new Agreement is for double that period, terminable by either Party after a year's notice. The question which we have to consider is this—How will this new Agreement affect Hongkong? It is a serious matter if it has prejudicial effect, and at the first blush we confess that it certainly does seem to affect Hongkong adversely. Since the negotiations for the framing of a new Agreement or Alliance between Great Britain and Japan commenced, we have seen all the British battleships withdrawn from the China coast; and doubtless we shall yet see the command reduced to a rear-admiral's. Every section of the community has been affected by this wholesale disappearance of the bigger war-ships on the station. It may be that in some quarters the full effects have not yet been experienced; but that will come in time. The excuse for the withdrawal of the British leviathans is extremely plausible, and no doubt satisfactory to those who have no interests in Hongkong. It is that Japanese warships will patrol the China coast, and protect British interests where formerly British warships were wont to be found. And the sole use of the China squadron, so far as we can see, will be to act as a sort of auxiliary force to the Japanese fleet in times of anxiety; and to make running dashes to Amoy or Swatow in times of trouble, as the *Ipigenda* did the other day when the Amoy riots occurred. So that the China squadron of Great Britain which was once the power of the Far East, whose visits made life worth living; is to be diminished to the vanishing point. Then what about Hongkong? If the China fleet—the British section of it—is to dwindle to an infinitesimal quantity, what becomes of Hongkong's proud boast that she is the naval station of the Far East? Ominous rumours were afloat not long ago that Singapore was to be converted into a first-class naval

base. At present Singapore is as much a naval base as Penang or Shanghai. True there is usually a British warship there, but she is either just on the point of going to England or coming to Hongkong. The rumour that it is contemplated to establish a naval establishment at Singapore has been revived during the past few days, and if all speculations are correct it is not absolutely unfounded. Here is the Straits Government expropriating the Tanjong Pagar docks; the Admiralty, we are told, disclaim all connection with the purchase of the docks, but official disclaimers are not always what they seem. Mr. Brodrick disclaimed the resignation of Lord Curzon from the Viceroyalty of India one day, and a few days later admitted that he had received it. The Admiralty may have no connection with the Tanjong Pagar docks at present, but when the docks are deepened, and made suitable for the reception of British battleships, as we are told they will be, will the Admiralty then stand aside and disclaim all connection with the docks at Singapore? And if Singapore becomes a first-class naval station where does Hongkong stand? It looks very much as if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will very seriously affect Hongkong's prospects as a great naval base. We may be told that the construction of the Admiralty docks at Hongkong argues the continuance of this Colony on the list of the Admiralty's naval bases, but we all know how liable the Admiralty are to chop and change. For instance, they determined to have a naval base in the Firth of Forth; then they said the Firth of Forth was too exposed, and would be useless as a naval base; now they hold that the Firth of Forth will make an ideal naval station, and they have actually started operations there. We can only trust for the best. For the Empire at large, the Anglo-Japanese alliance should prove an unequalled blessing, and we may be counted unpatriotic and parochial if we look at it otherwise. But people are apt to consider matters, even matters of Imperial concern, from a local standpoint. We trust that all our fears on this subject are unfounded; and that we shall be able ten years hence, as we do to-day, to rejoice at the ratification of an Agreement which makes for the peace of the world and the glory of the two great island kingdoms.

REGISTRATION OF HONGKONG FIRMS.

Important as is the question of the registration of Chinese partnerships, little progress seems to be made in the matter. His Excellency the Governor, in the course of a speech at the Legislative Council recently, made reference to the subject, but it is always considered in an academic fashion. It should be known that the registration of Chinese firms—for as a rule all the partners of British or foreign firms are known—is one of the pressing wants in the commercial life of Hongkong, and it has been so for many years past. It is all very well to say that Singapore, like Hongkong, has no rigid registration law, but that is absolutely no reason why such a law should not be enacted. The Chinese firms in Hongkong urge the passing of a law of registration for their own protection. At the present time, the principal partners in a big firm can stand behind the men of straw they have set up and flagrantly outrage the law against their debtors without incurring the smallest hurt. There are many reasons why such a law should be passed, but the prime maxim is that if a firm is solvent and sincere it can afford to grant every information to those trading with it. It is not an unknown fact that many men of small, or borrowed, capital launch themselves into business and engage in a trade which is not at all compatible with their means. When the crash comes, as come it must, they submit the eminently satisfactory plea that they were mere servants in the firm, that their principals had gone to Canton (or some other healthy place for delinquents), and that they could not be held responsible for the liabilities of the firm. The many European firms which deal in Hongkong with the Chinese syndicates would have a new feeling of confidence if they were able to trace the members of the firms with which they deal. The man of no means, who gathers together some ready cash and speculates, would be relegated to the past. If a respectable firm prefers to speculate rather than to engage in a legitimate trade, it has itself to blame if it finds itself insolvent. But what about those who, trusting to appearances—and it must be remembered that as the law stands we must trust to appearances—have lost their money, not in financing the firm, but in providing it with the goods desired? It is all very well to say that people should not trust until they are certain the credit is safely placed. But what can competing firms do when apparently reputable firms come before them? A registration law is required to safeguard foreign, as well as Chinese, firms. As the law now stands, it is usually impossible to form any idea of the financial standing of those who are partners in any firm, or what amount of credit they should be allowed. The stock argument against legislation is that there would be an undue interference with trade by reason of the disclosure of the names of those who are the members of a firm. In answer to that we would point out that it is the custom of all European firms, whenever a partnership is formed, to inform their business clients of the change and to give the names and designations of those accepted into the new firm or partnership. There is no reason, so far as we can see, why Chinese firms should not adopt the same system. It is a guarantee for honest people and a terror for rogues. The Chamber of Commerce has been requested to act in this matter by the Governor, but the Chamber of Commerce is notoriously timid as regards this particular question. The calm way in which that body reported that "the question of the registration of Chinese partnerships" engaged the attention of the Committee, and some correspondence ensued with the Singapore Chamber from which it would

appear that the Straits Government are considering the possibilities of legislation in this direction. It has therefore been decided to wait developments from Singapore for the present—the calm way in which the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce states its impotence moves the reader to exasperation. Still the very fact that it has taken up the subject is worthy of praise. We would suggest that only those who have some sinister motive in view would applaud a custom—it is not yet a habit—which entails hardship upon business generally, restricts operations, and prevents that free interchange of goods which is the life of trade. No firm, we venture to think, or at least no firm which has anything to lose, will refuse to state the names of the partner or partners, and a law which compelled all firms, European and Chinese, in Hongkong to register the names of the partners would be welcomed by one and all. A tentative effort might be made in the way of registration. At its worst it could only hinder trade for a short time and to a very small extent, and if the measure were found unsuitable it could be amended to meet the exigencies of the time. In the end a workable law, which would suit all honest parties, would be evolved, and the present haphazard methods of business remembered as things of the past. No amount of theory can strengthen the point that a law of registration should be passed; it is in practice that we shall see the benefits and enjoy the results.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

AMBIGUOUS NEWS.

AMERICAN STEAMER CAPTURED.

AT SAGHALIEN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd September, 12.25 p.m.

The American steamer *Baracouta* is reported as having been captured at Saghalien.

[The only vessel of this name traceable in Lloyd's Register is a steel screw steamer of 212 tons register, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, of Glasgow, in 1883, for the Pacific Mail S. N. Co. The agents of this company when seen by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, stated that their vessel, the *Baracouta*, is and has been for many years engaged in the South American coffee trade.—Ed. H.K.T.]

TANJONG PAGAR.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

IN AUDIENCE WITH THE MIKADO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd September, 12.25 p.m.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, accompanied by Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P. for Greenwich, have arrived in Tokio, where they were received in audience with the Mikado to-day.

[Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is on his way to Tanjong Pagar, Japan, in connection with the Tanjong Pagar Dock arbitration.—Ed. H.K.T.]

BARON KOMURA CONVALESCENT.

RETURNING TO JAPAN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd September, 12.25 p.m.

Baron Komura, the Japanese Peace Plenipotentiary, is now convalescent and is returning to Japan on Wednesday.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

THE RUSSIAN PORTION.

REDEMPTION BY CHINA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th September, 12.15 p.m.

The Chinese Government is anxious to immediately redeem the Russian portion of the Manchurian Railway.

"RETVISAN" REFLOATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th September, 12.15 p.m.

The *Retvisan* has been refloated. [The *Retvisan* was one of the Russian battleships sunk at Port Arthur on February 9th, 1904. She is a vessel of 12,000 tons, built in 1902, and at the time of sinking carried a complement of 750 men.—Ed. H.K.T.]

MANCHURIA.

THE DELAYED EVACUATION.

CHINA'S OBJECTIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th September, 2.50 p.m.

The Chinese Government is raising an objection to the delay on the part of Russia in evacuating Manchuria.

Objection is also taken to the presence of troops for the purpose of guarding the Manchurian railway.

[Which began to be provisionally in the terms of the evacuation of Manchuria and Japanese troops in Manchuria for the purpose of guarding the railway, it is stated in Japanese papers that the guards will be apportioned at the rate of fifteen soldiers per kilometre. As the portion of the railway acquired by Japan, not counting the line in Kwantung, is about 757 kilometres railway guards is estimated at 11,355, which is about the strength of a Division in time of peace.—Ed. H.K.T.]

PORT ARTHUR.

VISITED BY AMERICAN ADMIRAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th September, 2.50 p.m.

The American Admiral paid a visit to Port Arthur on Saturday.

THE "MIKASA."

RE-FLOATED IN THREE MONTHS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th September, 2.50 p.m.

It is stated in Japan that the raising of the flagship *Mikasa* will occupy three months.

[The *Osaka Mainichi* publishes the following account of the personal experience of an officer of the *Mikasa*, who had a narrow escape when the battleship met with disaster.—

"I retired at about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, when everything on board was all right. At about twenty minutes past twelve, three explosions in quick succession were heard on board. I jumped up from my berth, and on opening the door of my cabin found the passage was full of smoke and flame, and I rushed out and managed to reach the upper deck safely. By this time the aspect of everything was terrible. Both masts were pillars of fire. I happened to see the Chief Paymaster, and we decided to save the money in the safe, if possible, and ordered a man to stand by a box. I led the Paymaster and went down to the safe to open the safe when a violent explosion took place. (It was then shortly before 2 a.m.) and we were enveloped in black smoke. It was very hazardous to go upon deck, so we decided to escape through a port hole. We tried to open one, but the screw was so stiff that it could not be turned, and were giving up hope when the Paymaster tried once more and succeeded in turning the screw. Both of us jumped overboard and in a few minutes were picked up by the boats in search.

Vice-Admiral Mitsu, formerly the Commander-in-Chief of the third squadron, has been appointed chief of the committee for investigating the *Mikasa* accident. Admiral Mitsu sustained a severe wound to his left eye in the battle of the Japan Sea and since then has been treated in the hospital of the College of Medicine.

The Japanese Naval Department has received a great number of sympathetic messages with regard to the disaster from all parts of the world. Among the telegrams received are condolences from the French and Italian Naval Departments and the New Zealand Government, and also from Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Commander of the British Squadron in Chinese waters, Messrs. Vickers and Maxim, and Messrs. Armstrong & Co. of Elswick. In each case Baron Yamamoto has cabled the thanks of his department. In addition, the Brazilian, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian and Portuguese Ministers at Tokio have sent sympathetic letters to the Naval Department, while the German and Spanish Ministers called on the Baron to express their condolences. Contributions towards the relief of the families of the victims have also been received from several quarters. Among these may be mentioned ¥50 from Mr. M. C. Harris, ¥1,000 from Messrs. Sale and Frax & Co., and ¥50 from Commander Galusha, Naval Attaché to the Argentine Legation at Tokio.]

THE OUTRAGE AT PEKING.

STATE OF INJURED COMMISSIONERS.

CULPRIT'S ESCAPE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th September, 2.50 p.m.

In the outrage perpetrated at Peking, Shao Ying was badly, and Duke Tsaitseh slightly, injured. They are recovering.

Four Chinese were killed and thirteen injured.

The outrage was incited by reactionaries.

The departure of the Chinese Commissioners has been abandoned pro tem.

The culprit succeeded in making his escape.

OPENING OF MANCHURIA.

CHINA'S PROTEST.

THE JAPANESE REPLY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 28th September, 2.25 p.m.

The Japanese Government has informed the Government at Peking that she is not entitled to protest against the delay on the part of Russia in evacuating Manchuria until the terms of peace have been ratified.

THE PEKING OUTRAGE.

EMPEROR & EMPRESS DOWAGER.

CANCEL ENGAGEMENT.

In consequence of the recent outrage in Peking and the feared presence of "anarchists" in the capital, Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor

and Empress Dowager of China have decided not to attend the army manoeuvres in October next.

ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

WELCOMED BY CHINA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th September, 12.55 p.m.

The Chinese Government welcomes the new Anglo-Japanese agreement which it has received most favourably.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

BANQUET TO ADMIRAL NOEL.

AT YOKOHAMA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th September, 12.55 p.m.

Upon the arrival of the China Squadron at Yokohama, early in October, a banquet will be given in honour of Admiral Sir Gerard H. U. Noel.

[In connection with the above telegram it was stated exclusively in our columns on Wednesday that, upon completing their present cruise to Chefoo and Dalny, the China Squadron will return to Weihaiwei, and on the 2nd October will proceed to Japan and visit the various ports of the Empire, including Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. In all probability Admiral Sir Gerard H. U. Noel, commander-in-chief, flying his flag on H.M.S. *Diadem*, will be accompanied by H.M. cruisers *Andromeda*, *Atreus*, *Exeter*, *Flora*, and *Sully* besides six of the "river class" torpedo boat destroyers. The special service torpedo vessel *Hela* and the second division of the torpedo boat destroyers will also proceed to Japan.—Ed. H.K.T.]

KOCHOH-AMOI RAILWAY.

CONSTRUCTION BY CHINESE.

OPPOSED BY FRENCH PROMOTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th September, 12.55 p.m.

The French promoter of the proposed new railway line from Kochoh to Amoy is opposed to the wishes of Chinese capitalists, who now wish to construct the line at a cost of £1,000,000.

CONSERVANCY OF THE HUANG-PU.

ALLUVIAL LAND QUESTION.

FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE EQUAL RIGHTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th September, 12.55 p.m.

The new Huangpu River Conservancy Scheme agreement, signed at Peking, provides that Chinese and Foreigners shall have equal rights in regard to the question of alluvial land. Otherwise the agreement stands as printed previously.

[The provisions of the scheme approved by the Diplomatic Body at Peking, as printed in the *N. C. Z. News* of the 9th March and reproduced in our columns a few days later, show that the delicate question of the expropriation of land required for carrying out the improvement of the river, and the ownership of accreted land in front of property in front of existing riparian owners, is treated in Article VIII. According to this the price of any land that might be expropriated, and of new land made by the regulation of the banks of the river would be determined by a Commission consisting of one person selected by the Doyen of the Consular Body, and one selected by the Conservancy authority, but if the Doyen was also the Consul of the land owner affected, the second member would be selected by the consul next in seniority to the Doyen. The consul having jurisdiction over the party interested will give effect to the execution of the Commission's decree. Riparian owners would have the first right to buy land accreted in front of their properties.—Ed. H.K.T.]

Bengal Opium.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Cuttack, 27th September.

The tenth Government auction sale of Bengal opium took place yesterday and realised as follows:—2,000 chests of Patna at an average of Rs. 1,307 per chest, and 2,000 chests of Benares at an average of Rs. 1,370 per chest.

NEW ORDINANCES.

H.E. the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—

Ordinance No. 5 of 1905.—An Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, and for other purposes.

Ordinance No. 6 of 1905.—An Ordinance further to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1905.—An Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845.

Mrs. Yi Yung Kung (or his double) is reported to have been seen in a junk off Wai-nai, he has not yet been reported as being on the North Pole, but this is one of the few remaining localities not declared to be his lurking place.—*Singapore Weekly Press*.

THE LAST OF THE "SULLY"

A TOTAL WRECK.

Messrs. E. C. Wilks & Co. this morning received a telegram from Mr. W. C. Jack stating that the *Sully* had broken up, and was now a total wreck. A later private telegram received in town states that the *Sully* has broken in two and the after-part has sunk in deep water.

The departure of the *Koryu Maru*, which was to have left for Alos Bay to-day, has on this account been cancelled.

BARTHOLOMEW SHOCKS.

EXPERIENCED IN HONGKONG.

25th inst.

A few minutes before half-past three this morning, a shock of earthquake was distinctly felt by a number of residents in the Colony. This was followed half an hour later by a second tremor. No damage has been reported.

MORE SHOCKS AT MACAO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 25th September.

At 1.18 this morning residents in, and visitors at, Macao were startled from their peaceful slumbers by a sudden loud and thunder-like sound, and those who had heard it before at once recognised it as the premonitory one of another earthquake. So it proved to be. Before the noise died out there was felt a sharp shock; the direction was felt to be from west to east. The shock lasted for about three seconds. Then, almost immediately after, a heavy downpour of rain fell.

A minor shock was experienced half an hour later. The recurrence of these two shocks takes place a fortnight from the last one.

LAND SALE.

25th inst.

The letting by public auction sale was put up this afternoon, at the offices of the Public Works Department, of a lot of Crown Land South of Tai Hang Island Lot No. 162 at Tai Hang village, for a term of 75 years with the usual option of renewal. This lot is registered as Island Lot No. 162, and contains 8,700 square feet. The annual Crown rent is \$20, and the upset price was \$1,350. There was no competition and the lot was knocked down at \$4,370, to Mr. Chan Lai, iron-merchant, who intends to build a store-house on the land.

EVADING HARBOUR RULES.

JUNK MASTER FINED.

23rd inst.

Before the Hon. Mr. Basil Taylor, Marine Magistrate, Mr. McIvor, Inspector of Customs, charged Tsang Wing Kee, master of licensed junk No. S 7 3 H, with unlawfully neglecting to report the arrival of his junk at the Harbour Master's office on the 2nd and 16th inst., contrary to sub-section 6, section 39 of Ordinance No. 1890.

Mr. McIvor said that on the 2nd inst., he was on board the defendant's junk, when the man in charge said the master had taken the license home with him, on account of the typhoon, and added that everything was in order. On the 16th inst., the same story was repeated, so he brought the man to the Harbour Office and kept him there until the master came in with the license. The license and special permit were produced the same day. The permit expired on the 30th April, and the master promised to renew the permit, but this had not been done.

Defendant said the junk was undergoing repairs from the 2nd to the 16th inst.

Mr. McIvor said that on both occasions the junk was loaded with stone. Defendant's remark that the junk had not been in use since the 30th April last. He came here on the 16th inst., and complained told him to come to the Harbour Office after the typhoon was finished. Mr. McIvor said he did not see the defendant on the 16th, so did not tell him anything. Defendant was fined \$50 or one month's imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. CLAUDE LEYKUM.

25th inst.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Mr. Claude Leykum, which occurred after a long and distressing illness at Penang on the 14th inst. The deceased, who was only 28 years of age, was well-known in Hongkong where he resided with his mother and sister for many years. After severing his connection with the "reportorial staff of this journal," where his services were much appreciated, two years ago he left for the Straits Settlements to manage a "time line" in Penak. A year or so back he came to Hongkong for a short holiday, but on his return to the Straits his health began to fail, and six months ago he broke down entirely. An effort was made to bring him to Hongkong, but it was found impossible to get him further than Penang. The deceased was a member of the old Field Battery in this Colony, and accompanied the Coronation contingent to England a few years back. He was also a prominent member of the Navy League and when he went to London as secretary to Kang Yu Wei, the celebrated Chinese reformer, he had a long chat with Lord Charles Beresford, Lord of the Admiralty, and took some part in racing in the Straits where he was very popular. We extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Leykum, on the loss of her only son, also to Mrs. K. Peach, her only daughter.

A SCHOOL-GIRL'S DEATH.

ALLEGED SUICIDE.

25th inst.

Great consternation was felt among the inmates of the Victoria Orphanage at Kowloon, when it became known that Lai Kam Tuk, a pupil, living in the establishment, a girl, 18 years of age, had committed suicide by hanging herself to one of the rails at the side of the house. Sergeant Blackman was passing the place on Saturday morning, and noticed the body, and quickly gave the alarm. He had it at once cut down, but life was found to be extinct. No reason is at present known for this mysterious act of a girl so young, but at the inquest, which will probably be held, some light may be thrown on the subject.

ABOLITION OF TORTURE.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT.

Close upon twenty-five years ago a party of Chinese, went over to Tai Yu-shan, on the island of Lantau, taking with them a little powder to blast away the surface of the rock. They soon satisfied themselves that there was one hidden beneath the hills, and having found the owners of the land arranged to lease this portion at a rent of \$5,000 a year. Permission to work a mine was obtained from the provincial government of Canton, and on the advice of Professor Milne, who pointed out that they had the advantage of water there and could work a mine very economically, and that if the lode was continuous it would be a paying concern, they determined to start a company, and soon had one started with a capital of \$50,000. This was the first step towards the erection of the mine, at Tai Yu-shan, the ruins of which can be seen to day by those who go over to Lantau and anchor in.

SILVER MINE DAY.

The mine, which is on the face of a hill not quite a mile from the sea, is approached through a beautiful valley running away from a sandy shore now transformed into a western seaside resort for visitors and pleasure-seeking picnic-parties. Those who have ventured into the dark and damp levels and disturbed the haunt of thousands of bats flitting noisily beneath a dripping rock, can form some idea of the working of the powerful arm of industry which some time ago transformed this beautiful spot into a hive of bustling activity. The mining industry in China, worked under European supervision and with machinery, was then in its infancy, and there were many difficulties to contend with. At this particular mine there was a good deal of sickness and at times things were at a very low ebb, in consequence of the workers engaged being unable to work in consequence of ill-health. But progress was made and the smelting works got into thorough working order. The extent of the operations can be gathered from the following description:

THE SMELTING WORKS.

From the mines to the shore where the works were located the ore was taken in buckets running on an endless wire rope, while the crushing process was carried out in a large building the roof and walls of which were entirely made of galvanised iron. A fifty-horse power engine and boiler gave motion to a stone-breaker, three pairs of crushing rollers, eight biggers and two rollers, being placed on the top floor, while in the lower part of the works were a thirty-horse power boiler which set in motion a twelve-horse power engine driving four flywheels, a six-horse power engine working a lift to the top of the mill, a 3,000 feet long wire rope tramway to the mines, and another six-horse power engine for driving the blast of the furnaces. In the furnace house, all eight furnaces of various types, all connected by flues and a condenser to a chimney about a hundred feet above their level. A hydraulic motor was driven by water from a twelve-inch main of iron pipes 2,000 feet up the mountain side where a dam for collecting the water had been constructed. These were the works which a visitor to Tai Yu-shan would have found at Silver Mine as it has fifteen years ago. The soft hand of Nature has now laid her coat of green grass around the remains of the walls have long since crumbled away, and only the cement floor is observed near the beach where it serves the peasants, from the dwellings close by, as a drying ground for rice and fish. In the neighbouring hillside stands the chimney, commanding an excellent view of the entrance to the mine, with tons of excavated earth banked up from the running stream some fifty feet below.

PROPOSED REOPENING.

BY HONGKONG CAPITALISTS.

And now, after the lapse of many years, the question of recommencing mining operations has been brought forward, and we have good authority for stating that a number of influential business gentlemen in Hongkong contemplate associating with this object in view. As most of the shafts are flooded it will be necessary for powerful pumping gear to be taken across to Tai Yu-shan, and this we understand is about to be done by those interested in the enterprise. There is no doubt, of course, that the mineral resources of Southern China are inexhaustible, and with capital, patience and good management could be worked easily and made to pay handsomely, owing to the fact that most of the ore has been cropping out at the surface, and more especially as labour is cheap and can be got on the spot. The levels and wizes at Tai Yu-shan were driven in over 2,000 feet and pumps were fixed by the old company to enable sinking operations to be carried below water level. According to the mining engineer who superintended the former mining operations there is a large quantity of ore to be found, and although when work was first commenced Chinese officials placed many obstacles in the way of success, such as the payment of a tax of ten per cent on the output, and the placing of ignorant men to advise them—the inducement offered in the opening up of the district were considered most favourable. All around the mines there is a wide expanse of fertile country under cultivation, and villages and hamlets are scattered all about the foot of well-wooded mountains and on the banks of streams. The whole district is intersected by numerous waterways, and these should prove invaluable to the promoters of this enterprise. It is recognised that mining is a risky undertaking, and is not a very safe investment, yet if a satisfactory report is forthcoming there should be no reason why the re-opening of the mines, at Tai Yu-shan, where the first crushing plant and furnaces in China formerly existed, should not turn out to be a profitable undertaking.

ORE ON THE MAINLAND.

It is further reported that excellent magnetic iron ore has been discovered in the Western part of the New Territory, in the neighbourhood of Three Fatoms Cove. A number of Europeans have been engaged in examining the lode, etc., and their report seems most encouraging.

ALL his friends up and down the China Station, will be pleased to hear that Captain Julian Wilkinson, R.N., who took the *Tai-fu* some short time ago after the expiry of his commission, has been appointed by the Admiralty to the command of that fine battleship the *London*, lately commanded by Captain Tildesley. Captain Wilkinson had hoped, with luck, to get a first-class cruiser, but was not ungraciously to that, owing to his present slight lameness from rheumatism. We are therefore particularly pleased to hear that so good and popular an officer, had his heart's desire more than fulfilled. Good luck to him, says the *Telegraph*.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SALE OF COMPANY SUGGESTED.

The twenty-second annual meeting of shareholders of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the company at noon today, when there were present Mr. H. P. White (chairman), Hon. Mr. R. Shaw, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson and Mr. A. G. Wood (consulting committee), Messrs. W. Parlane, J. E. Lingham, J. A. Tarrant, T. F. Hough, W. H. Potter, E. W. Mitchell, J. R. Michael, S. H. Michael, J. S. Perry, M. H. Michael, S. H. Michael, J. A. Jupp, Mcintosh, Chun Sue and others.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary (Mr. W. Parlane), the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands some days, I will with your permission take them as read. The result of the year's actual working, while showing an improvement on the previous year, is not so good as we had hoped for, but at the same time it should be pointed out that the profit on the working of the steamers are almost entirely derived from the regular coast trade of the company, there having been no government or special charters during the period under review. Reference has been made in the report to the sale of the *Thales* and *Haitong*. Both these steamers were too small for our present trade, and as their running expenses were but little less than those of a steamer of double capacity, they had ceased to be remunerative for some time past. The question of a new steamer of larger capacity to replace those sold, has been temporarily shelved, but will be brought forward when the outlook for shipping in the East is more propitious. Competition with the subsidized Japanese line still continues, but at the present time the remaining steamers of the Douglas Company are earning well. We were fortunate in having funds available at a time when money was in good demand, and you will learn from the accounts that the company has now a considerable sum out on mortgage which bears an average rate of interest of nearly 8½ per annum. The income under this heading will show a considerable increase in the next year's accounts, and we are hopeful that at the next general meeting we shall be able to show a better result on the year's working generally. In the circumstances the general managers and consulting committee, after due consideration, have decided to declare a dividend of 7½ which will virtually absorb the whole of the actual profit on the year's working, to carry \$79,618.79 to credit of the reserve fund, and to write off 8½ per cent of the value of the company's properties (less the amount of the reserve fund). You will remember that last year we were little or nothing in the way of profit, and the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that the shareholders may wish to put.

Mr. J. S. Perry.—Mr. Chairman, I should like to know what profit the company has made during the past year on the chartered steamer, *Amnia Luyken*.

The Chairman.—There is no use in giving information away to our competitors. There is nothing gained by it.

Mr. Perry.—Did you make any loss?

The Chairman.—I have given my answer, Mr. Perry. It has never been customary to say whether any particular steamer is making a profit or not. Besides there is no use giving away information to our opponents; nothing can be gained by doing so. We have been asked the question before. If we say one steamer has made a certain profit we give the information away to our opponents.

Mr. Perry.—Well, Mr. Chairman, I am glad to be able to make a few remarks and draw the attention of the general managers and consulting committee to the following facts in relation to the reports and accounts:—I have no objection to the reports and accounts as shown in the account, I find that it is made up of the following items:

\$150,000.00 Difference between book-value and sale price of *Amnia Luyken* and *Haitong*.
\$1,211,171.17 Interest on the Co.'s investments.
\$11,401.40 Profit on the sale of the steamers and on coal.
\$1,779.25 Less remuneration to general managers and other charges.

It will readily be seen from the foregoing particulars that the result of the year's sum of profits, viz., \$1,961,105.55 as shown in the account, only the sum of \$38,618.84 is the actual return derived from the running of the Co.'s fleet. Thus with what was supposed to be a fairly good year (one better than normal) as the past one, and with a fleet of 113 without any keen opposition from our competitors the Japanese, as the latter were obliged to charter foreign steamers at very high prices to take the place of their steamers which were employed by the Japanese Government as transports), our actual return from the working of the steamers amounted only to the sum of \$38,618.84. This net return represents 4.41 per cent on the value of \$875,000 of the steamers. With this fact before us it must be admitted that the company's position is anything but a satisfactory one; at any rate its earning powers have been so materially impaired that, as an enterprise, its ability to pay dividends out of profit, accrued from sales of steamers and interest on mortgages, etc. is taking us rather beyond the line and scope of the business for which the company was originally constituted. Besides, profits from the sale of steamers are a remote contingency and cannot be expected every year and should not be fallen back upon for dividends. What most seriously engages our attention now is the question whether or not the Company's fleet as now running, and with the prospective immediate resumption of competition by our indefatigable rivals—the Japanese—can make its way to pay the shareholders adequate dividends on the assets of the company. I may remark in passing that should the company make it a rule of writing off eight per cent from the steamers' value it would be found that the amount accrued from steamers' working pure and simple will not suffice to provide the wherewithal for this prudent and advisable policy. At present the assets of the company in cash and steamers, amount to about \$1,400,000, the value, viz., 20,000 shares at \$35 per share, equal to \$700,000. Why this disparity is an oft enough heard question. It is simply because the company has proved itself, for a number of years past, incapable of earning dividends commensurate with the capital at its disposal. The prospect is anything but promising, and it requires no power of prescience to foresee that the position of the company is being retrograde but there is every likelihood that the rate of retrogression will be such as to foredoom it to extinguishment much sooner than it should be pleasant to contemplate. Isn't it about time, with the experience of recent years, that the general managers in conjunction with the consulting committee should devise some means of turning the valuable assets of the company to better use? I hear there is a syndicate who will be willing to offer \$50 per share and buy up the company.

Will the general managers consider such a proposal, or will they endeavour to suggest any other scheme to promote the interest of the shareholders?

Mr. Hough.—I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Perry.—I am referring to the report and accounts.

Mr. Hough.—We are called here to pass the report and accounts.

Mr. Perry.—Excuse me, I am making a mark on the accounts as published.

Mr. Hough.—I think Mr. Perry has got very wide of the mark. We are having a creed inflicted upon us.

Mr. Perry.—I am passing remarks.—Mr. Chairman, on the accounts.

The Chairman.—Well, keep to the accounts. Further than the report and accounts you cannot go.

Mr. Hough.—But we should not have anything inflicted upon us about which we know nothing. I should have given notice.

Mr. Perry.—I am passing remarks on the report and accounts. I have nearly finished; I have only a line more, and that is all.

The Chairman.—Go on.

Mr. Perry.—I was just going to say that I should be ruled out of order were I to bring forward a motion to the effect that the present meeting be called for discussing a question of vital importance such as my proposal involves and give the shareholders a chance to express their views on the matter. Before sitting down I may point out that holding as I do a large number of shares, I feel I have some justification in giving public attention to some of my views.

The Chairman.—I am very glad to have heard what you said, Mr. Perry, but you are overstepping the mark. You say we have no opposition. We have had a very strenuous opposition the whole time with the chartered steamer—an equal opposition to the Japanese-owned steamers, who cut rates and take cargo so that they are an equal opposition against us. We have the same number of steamers against us the whole time.

Mr. Perry.—They charter foreign-owned steamers and have to pay for them.

The Chairman.—It does not matter what they are; they are losing money.

Mr. Perry.—You are also losing money. What profit do you make Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman.—We are not losing money.

Mr. Perry.—What profit do you make?

The Chairman.—We made some profit. All our dividends, you say, are paid out of profits of steamers; they are not paid out of the actual earnings every time. You get the interest on mortgage; that is part of capital. We can always get that.

Mr. Perry.—I know we can, but I want to know what profit you made out of the earnings of the steamers.

The Chairman.—\$50,000.

Mr. Perry.—Excuse me, \$38,000.

The Chairman.—I am not sure that we have got rid of two steamers, the *Thales* and *Haitong*, which were certainly not paying steamers.

We have only three steamers which are earning fair returns, I think, and I believe, as I said in a report that, at the next meeting, we shall be able to show a better result.

Mr. Perry.—I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that that is a question.

The Chairman.—I don't know.

Mr. J. R. Michael.—Mr. Chairman, is there any chance of improving our position by forming a terms with the Japanese?

The Chairman.—Mr. Michael, I am tired of it. I have tried and tried again and again. There is no prospect at all. You know it is Japanese. They say they will communicate with Tokio, but they never do, and you hear nothing more. There is no prospect at all. I have been in communication with them time after time.

There being no further questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson seconded.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Jupp proposed that the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, the Hon. Mr. R. Shaw, Mr. C. H. Thomson and Mr. A. G. Wood be re-elected to the consulting committee.

Mr. Mitchell seconded, and the proposition was agreed to.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Perry proposed that Messrs. W. H. Potter and A. R. Lowe be re-elected auditors.

Mr. Hough seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman.—That concludes the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. I hope that at the next meeting I shall be able to give you a better report. The dividend warrants will be ready on Monday. The proceedings then terminated.

AUSTRALIA AND HONGKONG.

EFFECT OF THE BOYCOTT.

One effect of the Chinese boycott of American goods is the attention being given to the Italian produce. During the past few weeks, says the *Sydney Telegraph*, Chinese merchants in New South Wales and Victoria have been placing large orders for flour for shipment to Hongkong. There are, however, difficulties in the way of immediate fulfilment of these orders, owing to the fact that most of our flour is put up in 20 lb. bags. What the Chinese merchants require is that it should be put up in 50 lb. bags, and in order to comply with this demand millers have to manufacture fresh supplies, as it would not pay to re-bag supplies already on hand. The merchants see in this delay a possibility of losing the market, as there is no knowing how long the boycott will last, and there is also the possibility of other countries getting in first. The Chinese merchants say if there is a possibility of their getting in first, they would be inclined to delay they would purchase largely. Both Melbourne and Sydney Chinese have already shipped large quantities of flour to Hongkong, and other shipments are now being arranged for. That this demand is having an effect on the price of flour in the local market is shown by the fact that one Chinese merchant who purchased a quantity of flour for shipment on Friday, and endeavoured to secure another 50 tons on Monday, when the seller demanded 55 per ton more. The Young Co-operative Flour Mills is also busily engaged in fulfilling orders for shipment to Hongkong, and at present are unable to accept further orders. Chinese merchants are also making inquiries with a view to making a trial shipment of flour to China, and last week when a number of them visited Young, in connection with the anti-opium crusade they took the opportunity of inspecting the Berrangong Chilling Works, and were shown over the premises by the manager, Mr. Henderson, and received a lot of valuable information, which they believe will be of service in making the necessary arrangements for a trial shipment. The Chinese merchants point out that the present occasion is Australia's opportunity, but whatever is done will have to be done quickly, otherwise other countries will get in before us.

FANCY SALE.

AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

25th inst.

This afternoon the sale advertised to take place at the Italian Convent, 28 Caine Road, commenced at two o'clock and, should any of the work be left, will be continued to-morrow and on Wednesday at the same hour. All the articles, with the exception of a few toys, are entirely the work of the girls of the Convent, under the excellent training and supervision of the Sisters, and testify to the remarkable painstaking care bestowed upon them. The materials used are most dainty and delicate, and the workmanship excellent, comparing most favourably with the choicest specimens of laces and embroidery coming out of Europe, or even China and Japan, the home of this sort of work. This result is the more remarkable when we mention that the articles now on sale are the work of girls whose ages range from four to fourteen, and whose only training has been that given so patiently by the Sisters themselves. Among the many beautiful specimens of work are to be seen children's frocks on which the delicate lace furnishings are truly of 'spider-web' work, which, almost incredible as it seems in the work of such small hands. The rooms in the Convent laid out with this work must appear a veritable Paradise to the gentler sex, for besides the children's frocks and underlinen, are all kinds of articles for ladies, from robes de nuit to tea gowns, collars, and dress-peices, trimmings and embroideries, quantities of beautiful *seriettes*, doyleys and centre-pieces, while handsome cushions, chair-banks, footstool covers, and slippers are very much in evidence. There too are most elaborate suits of pyjamas for the younger sex, made of silk and brocade, and intended for the purposes of the wardrobe. They are intended for the purposes of the wardrobe. They are intended for the purposes of the wardrobe.

Some of these girls are but little more than babies, yet they can do their share, and proudly hold up their handiwork for the inspection of visitors, while smiling their delight at a word of commendation. None are refused admission here, and thus are to be found within the building orphans of nearly every nationality, and thus the responsibility of an ever-increasing burden on the shoulders of the hard-working, though ever patient and generous Sisters, the mother and oft-times finding them in a difficulty to make ends meet. And now comes an opportunity for the charitably inclined to flock to the Convent not only to purchase the work offered for sale, but to place orders with the Sisters for their household requirements; for they are ready to undertake, at short notice, all kinds of work, personal or domestic, and this they do with an exquisite taste and finish, at prices but little more than the market rates. Aside from the purpose of disposing of the articles now offered for sale, the Sisters have another object in view, and that is to let the visitors see for themselves specimens of the work they are able to undertake, as well as the girls doing such work before them. Half an hour's visit of inspection to the Convent will suffice to convince one and all that this institution is deserving of a full measure of public support from all who are able to extend it. We may mention that if any goods are left on Wednesday, they will be raffled for.

Mr. Perry.—I am referring to the report and accounts.

Mr. Hough.—We are called here to pass the report and accounts.

Mr. Perry.—Excuse me, I am making a mark on the accounts as published.

Mr. Hough.—I think Mr. Perry has got very wide of the mark. We are having a creed inflicted upon us.

Mr. Perry.—I am passing remarks.—Mr. Chairman, on the accounts.

The Chairman.—Well, keep to the accounts. Further than the report and accounts you cannot go.

Mr. Hough.—But we should not have anything inflicted upon us about which we know nothing. I should have given notice.

Mr. Perry.—I am passing remarks on the report and accounts. I have nearly finished; I have only a line more, and that is all.

The Chairman.—Go on.

Mr. Perry.—I was just going to say that I should be ruled out of order were I to bring forward a motion to the effect that the present meeting be called for discussing a question of vital importance such as my proposal involves and give the shareholders a chance to express their views on the matter. Before sitting down I may point out that holding as I do a large number of shares, I feel I have some justification in giving public attention to some of my views.

The Chairman.—I am very glad to have heard what you said, Mr. Perry, but you are overstepping the mark. You say we have no opposition. We have had a very strenuous opposition the whole time with the chartered steamer—an equal opposition to the Japanese-owned steamers, who cut rates and take cargo so that they are an equal opposition against us. We have the same number of steamers against us the whole time.

Mr. Perry.—They charter foreign-owned steamers and have to pay for them.

The Chairman.—It does not matter what they are; they are losing money.

Mr. Perry.—You are also losing money. What profit do you make Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman.—We are not losing money.

Mr. Perry.—What profit do you make?

The Chairman.—We made some profit. All our dividends, you say, are paid out of profits of steamers; they are not paid out of the actual earnings every time. You get the interest on mortgage; that is part of capital. We can always get that.

Mr. Perry.—I know we can, but I want to know what profit you made out of the earnings of the steamers.

The Chairman.—\$50,000.

Mr. Perry.—Excuse me, \$38,000.

The Chairman.—I am not sure that we have got rid of two steamers, the *Thales* and *Haitong*, which were certainly not paying steamers.

We have only three steamers which are earning fair returns, I think, and I believe, as I said in a report that, at the next meeting, we shall be able to show a better result.

Mr. Perry.—I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that that is a question.

The Chairman.—I don't know.

Mr. J. R. Michael.—Mr. Chairman, is there any chance of improving our position by forming a terms with the Japanese?

The Chairman.—Mr. Michael, I am tired of it. I have tried and tried again and again. There is no prospect at all. You know it is Japanese. They say they will communicate with Tokio, but they never do, and you hear nothing more. There is no prospect at all. I have been in communication with them time after time.

There being no further questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson seconded.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Mitchell seconded, and the proposition was agreed to.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Perry proposed that Messrs. W. H. Potter and A. R. Lowe be re-elected auditors.

Mr. Hough seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman.—That concludes the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. I hope that at the next meeting I shall be able to give you a better report. The dividend warrants will be ready on Monday. The proceedings then terminated.

THE JAPANESE AND THE PEACE.

TERMS.

WHY THE CHURCHES WERE ATTACKED.

RESIGNATIONS OF HOME SECRETARY AND CHIEF OF POLICE.

The following is from the *Kobe Herald* of 11th inst.—

A message received from Osaka this afternoon states that the great mass meeting of representatives of various parts of Japan, of which announcement has already been made in these columns, was held in the Nakanoshima Park, at that City this morning. There was an enormous gathering, the Park being entirely filled. The proceedings opened at noon on the firing of a signal gun. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—The disgraceful terms of peace should be quashed, and the cabinet should resign.

Mr. Adachi, Chief of the Tokio Metropolitan Police Office, has resigned his position on account of his failure to prevent the recent disturbances. He has been succeeded by Mr. Seki, Governor of Nagano Prefecture. Viscount Yoshikawa, Home Minister, has also been asked to resign for the same reason. It is said that his resignation will be accepted after the forthcoming conference of the Imperial Government has been held at the Capital.

The Tokio Lawyers Association held a meeting on the 9th and decided to make efforts to secure the placing of the Tokio police under the direct control of the Governor of Tokio.

A number of leading inhabitants of Tokio intend to appeal to the authorities to grant an amnesty to the men arrested in connection with the recent disturbances. They are also asking that the wearing of swords by the police shall be abandoned.

The Tokio police have arrested over 1,500 persons since the commencement of the disturbances. It is said, however, that the majority of these will be discharged by the Court. Only those persons will be punished whose offences are too serious and clearly proved to be overlooked.

The publication of both the Osaka *Asahi* and the Tokio *Asahi* has been suspended.

The suspension of the publication of the *Yokohama Asahi*, *Yokohama Asahi*, and *Yokohama Asahi* was removed yesterday.

With regard to the destruction of Christian churches on Wednesday night, the *Japan Times* states that it seems to have originated in a speech delivered at Asakusa Park by a certain Captain of the Salvation Army, who advised his audience not to participate in the rash conduct of the multitude. The speech aroused the excitement of the populace, who at once rushed off to the Salvation Army's headquarters at Kurumaguchi, which belonged to the Captain, and smashed and burned the premises.

The rioters, who had no idea of the difference of sects, then smashed the interior of the Komagatacho Church, Asakusa, and brought the furniture to the middle of the street, where it was burned. Subsequently other churches were attacked and destroyed, as already recorded.

The *Japan Times* gives the following picture of the spectacle presented by the Capital after the proclamation of martial law:—

Yesterday (Thursday) Tokio seemed to be under the grip of the strong hands of the military. Armed soldiers patrolled the streets, and a cordon of bayoneted rifles guarded the houses that have for the past two days been the objects of the popular demonstrations. The police were working under the shelter of the soldiery.

The city was quiet. A few hundred people assembled at the Mitsui Bishi grounds near the N.Y.K. building, but they were dispersed by the police and troops, and those who showed any reluctance to leave were marched off to the station.

Toward the evening, rain began to fall. The people who had been hanging about the *Shiba Park* sought shelter in the park. But the *Sankyo-tei* tea-house had closed its doors, the furniture having been damaged by the previous night during the tumult occasioned by the burning of the tramcars. The bandstand was occupied by the officers of the garrison troops. Most of the people therefore went home.

All the tramway companies suspended their traffic during the evening, and the electric lights on the different lines were not lit, except in the vicinity of the park. For fear of attack, the people did not venture forth. All the theatres, *yose* houses, and tea-houses closed their doors, and even the shopkeepers retired early. The city was not only quiet but deserted, except by the soldiers and police.

The only demonstration that occurred took place at the Kojimachi Police Station. Some 30 men armed with drawn swords and clubs attacked the station, but were instantly dispersed by the policemen there.

His Majesty the Emperor has received congratulations on the conclusion of peace from the monarchs of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Italy, China, Holland, Austria, and Sweden, and the Presidents of France and the United States. His Majesty has called his thanks in each instance.

The inhabitants of Niigata have compelled the branch office of the *Kokumin* to close. They have also decided to refuse to accept the copies of the *Kokumin* which are being sent there free of charge.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Referring to the result of the peace negotiations, the *China Times* remarks that now peace is assured more may be expected to be heard of a project the carrying out of which has for some time been under discussion—the withdrawal of the foreign troops from North China. It is understood that this step—which the Italian Government took recently, and the Americans and Russians still entertain long been in contemplation of peace from the foreign Governments, but the war intervened, and the matter was shelved for the duration of the war, in view of any sudden contingencies that might have arisen. Now, however, that peace is in sight, the question of the gradual reduction of the garrisons has again become a practical one. Our contemporary learns that it is already being discussed, and that before long a beginning will be made. The idea is that a gradual return shall be made to the position existing before 1900, i.e., that by degrees the foreign troops shall be withdrawn, leaving few if any soldiers besides the normal Legation Guards at Peking. This applies not only to the British but to all the foreign troops, with the possible exception of the Japanese.

CAPTAIN Bougouin, whom the Emperor of Japan pardoned after his conviction for breaches of the Japanese Military Secret Law, passed through Saigon early this month on his return to France. He refused to be drawn out by a *Courier Saigonnais* reporter, who found him greatly disappointed and cast down. He, however, said that a *Grand* had been at him of the widest kind. He intended to make it all public in time. Captain Bougouin complained bitterly of the way that the French press and the French official news agencies had treated his case. To him it looked as if the press and the agencies had been bought over by the Japanese to misrepresent the affair.

SEVENTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS HURRICANE.

Seventy-one lives were lost at Jaluit in the bi. hurricane which swept over the Marshall Group. This news was contained in a

THE PROPOSED GUARANTEE

RAILWAY.

A Szechuan letter states that news has been received there from Ch'ingtu, the capital of Szechuan province, to the effect that, owing to the energetic action of H.E. Viceroy Hsiang Liang, representative members of the gentry and merchants of that province have taken in hand with much enthusiasm the scheme for the construction of a railway between Ch'ingtu and Kweichow. The project is being carried out by a French syndicate (which had been working for some time) and it is expected that the railway will be completed. It would succeed in getting from the ministerial offices of the Waluwa and Shanpu, spurred the officials, gentry and mercantile classes of that province into energetic action to strongly oppose. The present estimate of the cost of the railway from Ch'ingtu over the border into Kweichow is about ten million taels, and as far as the

at Soochow from Ch'engtu state that, so far as the ten million taels has been guaranteed by the gentry and merchants of Szechuan (this having the repute of being one of the wealthiest provinces of China Proper), who on the other hand have been promised by Viceroy Hsi Liang that any sum falling short of ten million taels will be made good by their Provincial Government. The plan now is that as those in Szechuan are ready to contribute ten million, of the sixteen to twenty million taels needed to complete the proposed railway, an appeal to natives of Szechuan

Chuan who are in the other seventeen provinces, as well as the provinces of Szechuan, Szechwan, and Szechuan, either as officials or as merchants, ought to be made calling-upon them to contribute with their share and to use their influence with the monied classes amongst whom they are residing to subscribe to, and buy shares in, the proposed railway. This appeal has now arrived at Szechuan; the first to receive it being Tsai Tsai-chün, Chief Commissioner of the Japanese-modelled Gendarmes of Szechuan, who otherwise is a native of Szechuan, and who has been a member of the German Legation in Peking, and who has been sent to Szechuan by the Emperor of China. He has been authorized to establish in Szechuan city an office for the sale of shares in the Chuan-Han Railway. It is thought that, by this method of appealing to their fellow-provincials throughout the Empire, there need be no fear on the part of the people of Szechuan province of failure in procuring

The necessary funds—that is to say, if those appealed to have the necessary faith, not so much in the ultimate success of the venture, as in the honesty and probity of the people "handling the cash."—*N.C.D. News.*

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

IN CHINA.

That the people of this country are having their eyes opened, especially those of the

younger generation, and are changing in many of their manners, customs, and modes of thought, to which their seniors and ancestors have hitherto steadfastly clung, in favour of those of the West, must be plain to the most casual observer. That this change has penetrated even to those amongst the highest in the land who, seeing the approaching metamorphosis, so to speak, of the younger generation, have bent to the inevitable and are also

adopting more modern methods, may be perceived at least by the following two instances. In China, methods of address between the higher and the lower are looked up in harsh and fast rules. Students of the Chinese written language and the Chinese official custom and etiquette especially know this, and it would take many columns of closely printed matter to explain even superficially.

back to his subject if it be not acceptable, and there is an end to it. It came therefore as a surprise to many, we (*N.C.D. News*) might even say to the whole nation, to learn that when some time ago Viceroy Chang Chih-tung offered to give to their Majesties ten thousand taels of his private money as a birthday present

...of his annual salary to help in making some necessary repairs to one of the Imperial Palaces, the Emperor, in refusing the offer, issued an Imperial Rescript "sincerely thanking" the Viceroy for it. A careful search into the historical records of this country have failed to give a similar instance of a sovereign thank-

ing a subject, for anything. The next instance of the change that is coming over the land, appears in a proclamation issued at Canton, the other day, by Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen, with regard to the Boycott on American goods, calling upon the people of the province of Kwangtung to exhort each other to refrain

from violence." In proclamations of this sort the custom from time immemorial has been in addressing the people to say "You are required to obey the instructions herein given," etc.

In the proclamation of Viceroy Taen in question, his Excellency does not say "you are required," etc., but "I therefore request the merchants, gentry and people of the whole province to obey," etc.—a mode of address which also occurs for the first time in the history of this country.

Dr. Timothy Richard, who for 40 years was a missionary in China, delivered a powerful address at the Baptist Congress in London, the most impressive part of which was an account of the vast change China is undergoing. He enumerated the various causes which had con-

operated to awaken the Celestials, and chiefly the diffusion of literature among the governing scholarly class—"not goody, goody literature which would never have been read, but such as gave accurate information on all matters of importance to the modern man and the

modern State." This new literature, together with the example of Japan (if Japan could do this, how much more were not possible to China) has had its effect. China is now wide awake. Telegraphs, railways, steamships, river launches, mills, harbours, and a hundred other signs of radical material change are to be seen

on all hands. Ten Chinese in every thousand study the English language; women's feet are unbound, and men's minds. Fifteen modern Universities, with 300,000 students, have been already opened, and the number of the world's scholars doubled at a stroke! Postal systems

development of the press, political alliances with half the nations of the Far East—these already promise to China its proper share of the wealth of the world. No such momentous change has taken place since Salamis.

a correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* reports that the Lama ruling in the N. W. of that province is gaining in strength and importance. They are victoriously advancing southward, and the Chinese have proved unable to check their advance. Amdo and Tsak have been over-

run by them and it is reported that two more French priests have been killed, and one English botanist. Rumour inclines one to hope that the latter has escaped together with a French priest, but that needs confirmation. Troops have been sent from here (a thousand added to those already in and at work in France).

that the rebellion will spread south of Likiang as the Tibetan influence does not extend farther, though there is talk of them marching on Talien.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKETERS.

THE CLUB'S AFFAIRS.

The shield winners in the League Competition met last evening to discuss the affairs of the past year. Mr. W. D. Braidwood presided over a fair attendance of cricketers, and last season expressed the hope that success would continue to be their lot, and that they would continue to retain the Challenge Shield. In the matter of finance, it is gratifying to learn from the President that notwithstanding the fact that the extension to the pavilion was carried out at a cost of \$300, they have still a considerable sum at credit balance—\$1,747. Out-standings amount to \$57.73 and are taken altogether, \$128 has been appropriated for the funds as a contribution towards the extension of the pavilion. The club has in hand, however, something over \$300 at the present time, and that, as the chairman remarked last evening, is a subject for congratulation.

The report and accounts having been adopted and passed, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Braidwood; secretary, Mr. E. Asger; treasurer, Mr. G. Rapp; captain, L. Lamert; and vice-captain, Mr. M. E. Asger.

The following committee were elected by ballot:—M. E. Asger, R. Bass, A. O. Brown, L. A. Rose and J. Toppin.

The report of the Craigengower Cricket Club is as follows:—

The committee have great pleasure in presenting their report for the season 1904-05, which was a most successful one. The club, relying on private funds, was engaged in the previous season, again entered for the League competition, and succeeded in winning the shield. The number of matches played was 18, of which 12 were won, 2 drawn and 4 lost (points 38).

The members held a very successful 'At Home' on the 6th May last, when athletic sports of an entertaining nature were provided. On this occasion the League shield and medals were presented to the team by the Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, the president of the League, to whom the thanks of the Club are due, as also to Mrs. Braidwood, for presenting the club and sports prizes.

Lawn Tennis.—Lawn tennis was resumed in the summer. Entries for the competition were not falling off and great interest was evinced in the various events.

Membership.—The roll of members during the season reached 65.

Finance.—The total receipts amounted to \$1,503.80 and expenditure \$1,328.97, leaving a balance in hand of \$1,747.

The Pavilion.—At the last annual meeting it was thought desirable to extend the pavilion, and this extension was very satisfactorily carried out at a cost of \$300, of which \$172 was subscribed by members, the balance being drawn from the club funds.

The gear in hand is in good order and additional goods are in transit.

Mr. A. O. Brown heads the list of batting with 18.58, Mr. R. Bass, 17.66 being a close second. Mr. Brown, having the highest average for two successive seasons, becomes the winner of the Bellis Cup.

Mr. R. Panton has the best bowling analysis, having captured 56 wickets at 7.32 runs.

The committee desire to tender to the president their thanks for his usual prizes.

The annual general meeting will be held in the Pavilion on Thursday, the 28th September, at 5.30 p.m.

A. E. ASGER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1905.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

27th inst.

Mr. E. W. Mitchell presided at the 27th annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club last evening, and in the course of his remarks to a representative gathering of members said that the business of the Club were due to the community of the Colony, from his Excellency the Governor downwards, who did so much to entertain the teams from Shanghai and Singapore last November. Without the hearty cooperation of the residents of the Colony, he was afraid our visitors would have had a poor time of it. "This Colony," he said, "has always been and I hope will be a sporting one in the true sense of the word. One of our legislators in the Council Chamber the other day spoke rather slightly of sport; but, if I wanted to get a prize or subscription for any branch of sport, I know I should have a sure find in the Hon. Mr. Robert Shaw" (laughter and applause). Continuing, he mentioned that they received a challenge to a match with the Shanghai team in October this year, but the Committee were unable to get together a representative team and they therefore had to decline the invitation. More attention than usual had been given during the off season to the ground and he thought they would agree with him if he looking in capital order, especially when they remembered how worn it was at the end of May this year. This was entirely due to the care and attention of Col. H. H. Messrs. Phelps, H. Hancock and Bingham, "to whom a great thanks were due (applause)."

"One question that is bothering me," he proceeded, "is that of the bar. The amount of time and labour wasted over collecting chits and making out bills for same is something appalling, and if the club is to continue running, I am of opinion a cash system can be run, only possible basis on which they can carry money about, but I myself, since we have taken on the playing of that game of dominoes, have always got some four or five of these (holding out some dollars) in my pocket (laughter). There is the alternative of letting it out to some Chinaman and getting cheap liquors out of bottles with good labels on them, but everyone would be poisoned."

He then expressed his opinion under this head later on as it will be called upon to elect. The ground, gentlemen, will be open for practice on Monday, 2nd and October, and the first match will be played on the 7th—the First XI. versus Twenty-two others. Mr. Smith has kindly consented to captain the Twenty-two, but those who can play to win their position in the book, they will help the sub-committee."

"Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be glad to hear any remarks made by members or to answer any questions."

There being no questions, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith seconded the motion.

Carried.

Hon. Mr. T. S. Smith proposed the re-election of Mr. E. W. Mitchell as president.

Mr. Bird seconded, and the proposition was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Mitchell thanked the members for his re-election.

The ballot for members of committee resulted as follows:—Major Chichester, H. Hancock,

Phelps, W. C. Turner, P. W. Golding, Aitken, R. E. O. Bird and Hon. Mr. T. S. Smith.

After some discussion on the 'chit question,' and other matters the meeting terminated.

POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

We take the following items from a resume of the working of the Police Recreation Club for the season 1904-05:—On the 26th of November, 1904, our present club premises at Happy Valley were opened by the Captain Superintendent of Police and Mr. Hallifax, who was then Deputy Superintendent of Police. The club acknowledged, with thanks, that its present standing is entirely due to the assistance given, and the interest taken, by these two gentlemen.

The club joined the Cricket League last season, and, after many pleasant and at times exciting games, finished up fifth on the League list—a very creditable performance for a new club. A silver cup had been offered to the club for the highest individual batting average, and was won by our club in the person of P. C. Edwards, with an average of 28.14. On Mr. Hallifax leaving the force, temporarily, to take a position in North China, in connection with the Transvaal cattle emigration, he offered two silver cups to the club for the highest average in batting and bowling respectively, the cups to remain the property of the club—the winner to hold them for one year only. The cups were won by P. C. Edwards and P. C. Shepherd for batting and bowling respectively, their average being 38.14 and 38.14 respectively.

Also several second team games were played with other clubs with different degrees of fortune, and these also proved most interesting. During the summer months a tennis and bowling competition has been in progress, the slowly thought—and the following is the result:—Tennis Singles: 1st, A. S. Edwards; 2nd, A. L. S. Edwards; 3rd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 4th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 5th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 6th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 7th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 8th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 9th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 10th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 11th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 12th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 13th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 14th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 15th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 16th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 17th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 18th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 19th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 20th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 21st, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 22nd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 23rd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 24th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 25th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 26th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 27th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 28th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 29th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 30th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 31st, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 32nd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 33rd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 34th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 35th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 36th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 37th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 38th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 39th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 40th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 41st, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 42nd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 43rd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 44th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 45th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 46th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 47th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 48th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 49th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 50th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 51st, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 52nd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 53rd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 54th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 55th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 56th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 57th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 58th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 59th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 60th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 61st, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 62nd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 63rd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 64th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 65th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 66th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 67th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 68th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 69th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 70th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 71st, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 72nd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 73rd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 74th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 75th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 76th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 77th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 78th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 79th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 80th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 81st, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 82nd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 83rd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 84th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 85th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 86th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 87th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 88th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 89th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 90th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 91st, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 92nd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 93rd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 94th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 95th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 96th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 97th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 98th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 99th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 100th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 101st, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 102nd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 103rd, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 104th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 105th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 106th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 107th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 108th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 109th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 110th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 111th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 112th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 113th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 114th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 115th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 116th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 117th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 118th, Inspector A. S. Edwards; 119th, Inspector A. S. 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WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in Wm. Powell, Limited, was held at the company's premises, Alexandra Buildings, at noon to-day. Mr. W. H. Gaskell presided, and there were also present: Messrs. C. Moxon (director), Thos. Arnold, L. S. Lewis, J. W. C. Bonnar, C. A. da Rosa, H. Percy Smith (auditor) and Harry Eyre (manager).

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your permission, I will consider them as read. We are pleased to again come before you with what may be justly considered a satisfactory report on the year's working. The expenses in connection with the business for the past year have been somewhat heavy, but this we anticipated would be the case for the first year, in our new premises and the consequent extension of business. You will observe from the report before you, that we will continue to write down our stock on hand reducing it to a low cost. At the close of the year under review the value of our stock was about \$13,000 more than that of the previous year, the increase being principally in connection with the furnishing department. We hold, at the present time no old or deteriorated goods, having disposed of same from time to time during the year. We find it absolutely necessary to carry a clean and up-to-date stock having so many climatic influences to contend with. I am pleased to be able to state that the sales for the first three months of the present year, (July, August and September) are in excess of those corresponding months of the last year and although trade has been dull for some time past we look for a considerable increase of business for the coming season over that of last year. Our manager reports that he has a good and reliable staff of assistants, to meet all the demands for the coming winter season. There is nothing that occurs to me to add to my remarks, but I shall be happy to answer any questions, or give information shareholders may desire.

There being no questions, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Thos. Arnold seconded, and said that the shareholders had every reason to be satisfied with the figures before them. Carried. Mr. L. S. Lewis moved the election of Messrs. W. H. Gaskell and G. C. Moxon as directors for the current year. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar seconded. Carried. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar moved the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith as auditor for the current year. Mr. C. A. da Rosa seconded. Carried. Mr. H. Percy Smith proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the directors, manager and staff for the good results of the year's working. Mr. Thos. Arnold seconded. Carried.

The Chairman thanked Mr. H. Percy Smith for his kind words and concluded the meeting by announcing that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application.

The report for presentation to the shareholders, at the fourth ordinary general meeting to be held at the company's premises, Des Voeux Road Central, on 30th inst., is as follows:—

To the shareholders of William Powell, Limited. The directors beg to submit their report on the working of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1905.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$188.28 brought forward from last account, has a credit balance of \$27,624.00 from which has been deducted the interim dividend of 5 per cent, paid on 10th April last, and directors' and auditors' fees, leaving \$19,324.00, which your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 7 per cent., \$8,400.00

To write off stock, 4,600.00

To write off fixtures and fittings, 1,463.35

To provide for bad and doubtful debts, 784.70

To add to equalization of dividend account, 1,500.00

Bonus to manager and staff, 1,900.00

To carry forward to next account, 676.95

\$19,324.00

DIRECTORS.

Mr. E. H. Hinds having retired from the directorate during the year, Mr. G. C. Moxon was invited to fill the vacancy.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by your auditor, Mr. H. Percy Smith, fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, who is eligible and whom your directors recommend for re-election.

W. H. GASKELL, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1905.

Liabilities.

To capital authorised and issued—

12,000 shares at \$100 each, \$1,200,000.00

„ sundry creditors, 33,086.74

„ the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, 33,322.55

„ unclaimed dividends, 3,000.00

„ equalization of dividend account, 1,500.00

„ profit and loss account, 19,324.00

\$200,324.29

Assets.

By sundry debtors, \$25,865.71

„ fixtures and fittings, 11,463.35

„ investments at cost, 2,450.00

„ stock on hand, 160,077.77

„ cash in hand, 515.46

\$200,324.29

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1905.

Dr.

To interim dividend at 50 cents, per share, \$6,000.00

„ directors' and auditors' fees, 1,700.00

„ balance, 19,324.00

\$7,724.00

Cr.

By balance from 30th June, 1904, \$188.28

„ dividend from investments, 175.00

„ transfer from, 13.50

„ balance of working account, 26,847.22

\$7,724.00

HARRY EYRE, Manager.

I have examined the foregoing accounts with the books and documents of the company and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditor.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the general agents, on Friday, the 30th prox., at noon, is as follows:—

The general agents and consulting committee beg to submit to the shareholders the final accounts for the year 1904.

1904 Account.—The balance at credit of this account is \$6,710.40, and the balance at debit is \$6,710.40.

A dividend of \$30 per share, \$300,000.00

Addition to the reserve fund, 300,000.00

Addition to re-insurance fund, 50,000.00

Carrying forward to the current year's account, 211,540.38

\$661,540.38

1905 Account.—So far the general agents and consulting committee have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of this account.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Mr. G. C. Moxon was nominated in place of Mr. D. E. Brown and his appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. The present members, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. F. Maitland, H. P. White, E. Shellim and G. C. Moxon retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Gaskell and T. Arnold, the latter replacing Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox and their re-election is recommended.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1905.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

Liabilities.

Capital subscribed, \$2,500,000.00

Amount paid-up, \$500,000.00

Reserve fund, 1,400,000.00

Re-insurance fund, 97,895.48

Outstanding dividends, 8,762.00

Accounts payable, 37,480.24

Balance of working account, 1904, 661,540.38

\$2,705,478.10

Assets.

Cash, on current account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 11,414.95

Fixed deposits, with banks in Hongkong, 225,000.00

Mortgages and debentures, in Hongkong and Shanghai, 1,858,028.52

Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1886, 46,174.25

United States bonds (20,000, 1915), 40,000.00

Japanese Government bonds, 164,860.38

\$2,705,478.10

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1905.

To amount brought forward from last account, \$150,494.34

„ net premium received, less returns, 1,616,887.53

„ interest, 168,174.70

„ transfer fees, 40.00

\$1,935,596.57

By losses and claims paid, \$1,033,009.61

„ charges, including directors' and survey fees, agents' expenses, &c., 94,329.24

„ commissions, 144,719.02

„ exchange, 1,308.32

„ balance as above, 661,540.38

\$1,935,596.57

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1905.

THE ALLEGED MURDER

AT KOWLOON.

23rd inst.

This morning Inspector Langley again placed before Mr. G. N. Orme, Wong Hing, Liu Tam, Wong Hing, and Liu Sun, the coolies who are charged with the murder of Yau Kam, at Tsai Tan Tai on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

Dr. William Moor, Medical Officer in charge of the Kowloon morgue, said he made a post-mortem examination of the body of a male Chinese, aged about 28 years. He found certain bruises on the body, and opening the abdomen found it full of blood. The spleen was enlarged to four times the usual size, and was ruptured. Death, in his opinion, was due to hemorrhage caused by a ruptured spleen. The rupture could be caused by a slight blow, and a fall might also cause it. The body was identified to witness by Chan Sun, another coolie, as the body of Yau Kam.

Mr. d'Almeida e Castro, from the office of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring, said that his office had but just been instructed to defend for a remand.

This was granted until Tuesday next at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. F. Paget Hett, of the same office, later appeared and asked that the case be set for Wednesday at 2.15 p.m. This was done. Bail was, of course, refused.

The men were afterwards committed for trial.

1905 Account.—So far the general agents and consulting committee have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of this account.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Mr. G. C. Moxon was nominated in place of Mr. D. E. Brown and his appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. The present members, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. F. Maitland, H. P. White, E. Shellim and G. C. Moxon retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

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afterwards he threw witness on to the deck and struck him on the face. On the yard arm, a week afterwards, defendant again struck him and tried to push him over-board, "and I don't feel safe to go on the ship with him again."

He never sought the captain's protection, because he knew it was no use. The captain used to encourage the defendant to strike him, saying "I give it him."

Cross-examined by Mr. Beavis, witness said he would certainly like to get out of the ship as he did not consider his life safe on board. Last Saturday week he came out of gaol and went on board, but he did not tell the captain if he did not pay him off he would make trouble for him. He did ask the captain to pay him off, and all the men said they did not wish to put the captain to any further trouble. By the means of the second assault took place several of the men and some of the apprentices were present. As regards the charge of pushing witness overboard he did not get his work done quickly.

Edward Nyman, able seaman, said, that the day after striking on the beach, he and the defendant assisted by the chief, dragged him out of his bunk and told him to get to work. The defendant then struck him. Witness corroborated the evidence of the previous witness concerning the affair on the yard arm, and spoke as to other occasions upon which the man struck members of the crew.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beavis. Witness would not have brought the charge against the man wanted to get out of the ship, but they were alleged that they did not sign on articles to be treated in that way. They then asked him to pay them off.

Heinrich Koch said he had never seen defendant strike anyone but himself.

Victor Hannenberg, able-seaman, alleged that defendant struck him on the eye on the 29th of May when he was at the wheel. He explained that he was trying to keep the ship's head as instructed, and said that the defendant came up and asked him what he meant by not steering straight. Witness replied that he tried to do so when defendant said "Don't you talk to me you—" and struck him over the eye. Witness then spoke to the defendant's striking the other men.

R. J. Deeks, master, said he had been in the ship four years, and master of her two. On the 8th inst. he prosecuted the complainants before the Marine Magistrate and they were convicted and sent to prison. They were released on the 16th inst., and they told witness if he did not pay them off, they would engage lawyers and give him trouble. He did not remember the second officer striking Hannenberg. Absolutely, on his oath he never saw or heard of either of the last witnesses being struck while on board.

His Worship: Absolutely on your oath? Witness: Absolutely on my oath.

Witness, continuing, said that the reason the men wanted to get out of the ship was so that they could go to Manila and there get a vessel for San Francisco. It was a conspiracy among the men bringing these charges to get paid off.

Cross-examination by Mr. Dixon, witness said he had refused the men leave because they gave no reason for going ashore. He would really seriously suggest that the men refused work, allowed themselves to go to gaol, went to consult lawyers and brought these charges simply as a means to getting to San Francisco. He never encouraged the officers to assault the men.

The case is proceeding.

OTHER CASES IN COURT.

27th inst.

MANY PERSONS ELECTROCUTED

CANTON MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

THE "MIKASA."

AN ONLOOKER'S ACCOUNT.

The Japanese papers express deep sorrow at the catastrophe to the noble *Mikasa*, but some consolation is found in the fortunate way of Japan's great Admiral. The *Yomiuri*, in particular, declares that the Admiral's escape is a matter to be rejoiced over in the midst of the painful international misfortune. The *Nichi Nichi* deplores the loss of a glory-covered battleship which, if spared to posterity would have always remained the most inspiring memento of the Russo-Japanese war. In this connection our Japanese contemporaries are very prone to premise that the *Mikasa* will be successfully repaired and will once more take her proud position in the Navy of Japan.

A TERRIBLE VOYAGE.

CHINESE CREW MUTINY.

MANY PERSONS ELECTROCUTED

TEAMERS' ASHORE.

**SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM
TRAFFIC**

SUGGESTED PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION.

REFRACTORY SAILORS

IN MANILA.

NO JUDICIAL POWER

TO KEEP OUT UNDESIRABLES.

STRAITS CURRENCY.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

REFRACTORY SAILORS

IN MANILA.

ment at the present time.
SMALL COINAGE.

WINDMILLS FOR CHINA.

RECENT EARTHQUAKES

COMMERCIAL

Quotations for the week close as follows:—

Hongkong Banks...	...	\$500	191
National Banks	...	8 b.	
Union Insurances	...	780 b.	
China Traders	...	79 sa.	
Canton Insurances	...	337 b.	
Hongkong Fires	...	340 s.	
China Fires	...	261 b.	
H. C. & M. Steamboats	...	95	
Indo-Chinese	...	18 s.	
China and Manilla	...	32 ex div.	
Douglases	...	230 s.	
China Sugars	...	153 b.	
Luzons	...	185 b.	
Docks	...	185 s.	
Kowloon Wharfs	...	74 s.	
Farnham	...	312 s.	
Hongkong Land	...	147	
Hongkong Hotels	...	304 b.	
Humphreys	...	53 d.	
Ewo Cottons	...	32 s.	
Green Island Cements	...		

Business done direct:—Farnham, Boyds
Tls. 150/151 for December. Indo-Chinas
Tls. 71 for December. Shanghai and Hongk
Wharfs at Tls. 100 for September, and Tls. 1
for December. Langkai at Tls. 255 for S
ember, and Tls. 240 for December:

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT:

Nationals keep firm at \$38. London \$112.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

COMMERCIAL

Quotations for the week close as follows:—

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WEEKLY SHARE REPORT:

The following resumé of the week's share transactions is from Messrs. J. A. Sullivan & Co.'s share report published on the

shares have been placed at Tls. 183 and 185 for cash and settlement. October sales reported at Tls. 187½ and Tls. 186½ and demand. November at Tls. 190. December contracts have been signed at Tls. 192½ and 188, but better prices are obtainable at the market.

Shipping.—Indos have changed hands at 67½ and Tls. 67 for cash and 29th inst. clearance. For November Tls. 68½ has been done. For December 69½ has been done. The boats have found buyers at Tls. 88, 89 for

ket has not undergone any material
during the past fortnight. There is
more inquiry for tonnage in the c

Kelly, and yesterday — the last day of the sheep of a Whampoa steamer, about 100,000, above the previous years have been Salago/Philippines, but in other directions the market has not improved. There is no tonnage in the market, and prospects for the near future are anything but promising, and particularly up North, several steamers have laid up, and more will have to be laid up, unless our market takes an unexpected turn for the better. There is again inquiry for the Vladivostok, but as the Japanese will allow any steamer to enter that port,

ence has been ratified, it is not surprising that no tonnage can be found for this business.

Saigon/Hongkong, no charters have been effected in this direction. Rice prices in Saigon have weakened again after the urgent demands for prompt paddy had been satisfied, but present quotations are still considered too high here in Hongkong.

Saigon/Philippines, quite unexpectedly more demand for tonnage has been made itself during the last few days and consequently rates have stiffened a little. From 25 cents rates went up to 28 cents, and further tonnage could be placed at this. This is, however, only for end of this or early next month loading and only for small steamers of about 27/28,000 piculs.

Saigon/Java, another India-China steamer was closed, rate not transpired, but it seems as if there is no further demand for tonnage in this direction. A steamer was also closed Saigon/Nagasaki, but rate was not disclosed.

Saigon/Java, this remains a dead letter. Java/Hongkong, a steamer was closed to load 1, 2, 3, or 4 ports N. C. Java at 22 cents and further tonnage could be placed at about same rate. Tonnage is still wanted for Java/Japan at about 11/16 per ton. A steamer has been offered, at 12/6 without even raising a counteroffer.

There is no demand for tonnage in the direction Hongkong/Hongkong.

A little more cargo is in the market hence to Japan and liners are at present booking at 13 to 14 cents rate, however, is not tempting enough for outsiders.

Coal Freight:—A few steamers have been fixed at \$1.35 for Mojil/Hongkong and further tonnage could be placed at this. To Singapore a large carrier might be placed at \$1.50, but no tonnage is to be had at this.

On time we have only to report the extension of s.s. *Apparatus* charter for 3 months; the rate has not transpired.

Sail Freight:—No change.

Sail-tonnage loading or to load.—None.

Disengaged:—German bark *Ecuador*, 2,193 tons, British bark *Andromeda*, 1,762 tons, British ship *Combermere*, 1,800 tons, British ship *Editha*, 1,950 tons.

Departures:—British bark *Lashill*, September 21st, for Baltimore and New York.

HEMP.

Writing from Manila on 15th inst., Messrs. Wemyss, James & Co. report:—

Market has ruled very firm since the date of our last circular all arrivals finding buyers at advancing prices, and during past few days some 12/15,000 bales have been sold on the basis of P.C. 25/50 for fair current, say at exchange 2/3=10. 10. 0 per ton f. o. b. Buyers are still offering this figure, but supplies of unsold hemp are very moderate and we may still see a further advance.

Other qualities have advanced in a similar ratio, and the moderate arrivals of Lyrte good current have been placed at P.C. 25/75 per picul, or say at exchange 2/3=14. 12. 6 f. o. b.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

Mr. T. P. Cochran, manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, kindly informs us that, this morning, they received from their London Office, a telegram advising that a dividend has been declared for the past half-year to 30th June, 1905, at 12% per annum free of income tax.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	111 1/16
Do. demand	111 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	111 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	241
America—Bank T.T.	459
Germany—Bank T.T.	1,001
India T.T.	1432
Do. demand	1432
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	714
Singapore T.T.	97 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	914
Java—Bank T.T.	1158
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	111 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	111 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	472
4 months' sight	483
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	111 1/16
4 months' sight France	241
6 months' sight	483
4 months' sight Germany	1,001
Bar Silver	28 3/16
Bank of England	28 3/16
Sovereign	19 3/8

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows.—	
	Per picul.
Malwa New	1,080
" Old	1,110
" Oldest	1,130
Per cent.	
Paina New	1,005
" Old	1,027
" Oldest	1,055
Perian (Paper)	—

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank has now opened branches at Tie-ling and Osaka.

MESSRS. JEBSSEN & CO. have no less than 51 notifications in the *Gazette* concerning the registration of trade marks.

DURING July 799 deaths were registered in the Colony, 27 of which were in the European and foreign community.

THE Foochow tea season is said to have been fairly good, the volume of business comparing well with that of last year.

THE Japanese War Office has published a statement showing the utter savagery of the Russian troops in Saghalien.

THE Board of Commerce, at Peking, is determined to introduce a standard system of weights and measures for the whole Empire.

PERANG is to have yet another Bank. The Mercantile Bank has obtained premises in Bishop Street and was to open a branch there on 18th inst.

DR. G. D. Smith, of Kobe, M. D. of Edinburgh, who came out in December 1903 to act for Dr. Miller during the latter's holiday, died at Kobe on the 18th, aged 53.

MR. HARRIMAN and two members of his party were received in audience by the Mikado on the 12th, being introduced by the American Minister, Mr. Griscom.

THE General Agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., has received the following telegraphic advice from Deli (Netherlands), Amsterdam:—"Sold 500 bales at Old 0/70."

THE Viceroy of Liang-Kwang has been ordered to make a detailed report of the present condition of affairs in Kwangsi, as the Emperor Dowager fears the rebellion there may be lost sight of in concern about Manchurian affairs.

A WIRE in the *A. C. D. News* says that the Chinese Government has made up its mind to buy back the Chinese Eastern Railway from Japan, and H. E. Chu Hung-chi is actively making arrangements to raise a loan in France for that purpose.

A TELEGRAM from Peking states that the British authorities have commenced work on a harbour at Wei-hai-wei, with a view to making that place an open port when the war is over. The message adds that the Chinese Government has agreed to this measure.

AT Shanghai the other day, John Sullivan, in the employ of Messrs. Heath & Co., was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and ordered to pay compensation amounting to £10, besides costs, totalling \$150, for maliciously wounding a Chinaman on the 23rd June last.

A CHINESE coolie was arrested and charged before Mr. G. N. Orme with stealing a jacket. He was convicted and sent to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks. He was further charged with being a member of the Triad Society and was fined \$100, with the alternative of another six weeks' hard labour.

THE s.s. *Catherine Park*, which arrived on Friday from Dairen, brought 345 Chinese coolies from the Rand. These are mostly time-expired men, with a few "invalided home." They will be camped in the old camp at Lai-chi-kok, until the vessel is ready to take them north to their ports of first departure, which will be in about ten days.

AT the annual meeting of members of the Hongkong Hockey Club last evening the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—Mr. J. Barton, chairman; Mr. L. Murphy, captain; and Mr. T. C. Gray, hon. secretary and treasurer. Committee:—Messrs. J. Barton, L. Murphy, C. C. Chater, P. K. Kaye, A. B. Ogle, R. E., and T. Greenwood, R. E.

THE *Peking Gazette* states:—We hear that the International Tin Company, the American concern whose designs on the tin-smelting industry of the country were frustrated by the imposition of a high duty on the export of tin ore some couple of years back, intend renewing their attempt to secure some of the smelting trade, this time establishing works in the States.

A TELEGRAM has recently been received by the Waiwui from the Imperial agent at K'urun (Urga) to the effect that a Russian subject has opened a gold mine outside the district defined by treaty, without having previously obtained permission from the Chinese Government. The Russian Minister has communicated with the Russian Minister, who was accordingly done.

AT Manila, on Thursday, Judge Sweeney dismissed the suit of Francisco Reyes v. the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, upon motion of plaintiff, a private settlement having been effected. The suit was for the recovery for 380,000 pesos, damages, alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff through the refusal of the defendant corporation to allow him to make use of certain notes in meeting drafts on Spain.

A "NEW style currency note" has been sent to the *Hongkong Times*, but it seems doubtful if it would deceive even a Lao coolie from the far interior. It is a label of a ream of paper, printed in red and blue, bearing the words, "Manufactured in Austria. One Ream of Paper. Weight—Pounds." Between the words "Weight" and "Pounds" is a blank white space in which has been printed in Siamese "100 Ticals," and in another blank space at the bottom are the words, also in Siamese, "New Style Currency Note."

AT the annual meeting of members of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, presided over by Dr. P. Rennie, in the City Hall, last evening, the report and accounts were adopted and passed and the following officers were elected:—President, Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart; vice-president, Hon. Mr. R. Shaw; hon. secretary, Mr. W. Armstrong; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. Boyd; and a committee of five. It was also decided to celebrate St. Andrew's Day by a ball and that a concert be held on the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, 25th January.

MR. W. H. Taft and party arrived at Yokohama on 16th inst. There were no formal entertainments, but there was a reception at the U.S. Consulate-General that forenoon followed by a luncheon at Mr. Consul-General Miller's residence. In the course of an interview Mr. Taft said that the disturbances in Japan had been exaggerated in America, and they could be satisfactorily explained by the special circumstances. Mr. Taft added that Miss Roosevelt hoped to revisit Japan to embark on the P. M. S. *Siberia*.—*N. C. D. News*.

DR. JUSTO LUKBAN, formerly the president of the Hongkong "revolutionary" party, has had suit against Luis Rafael Yanco for the recovery of P10,000. According to the complaint it appears that Dr. Lukban, while acting as head of the Hongkong Junta, was a regularly licensed medical practitioner in the colony and during the latter months of last year acted as medical advisor to Captain Yanco who was in Hongkong for his health. For this he claims he was not paid and he now brings suit against his erstwhile patient for P10,000 in payment for his professional services.—*Manila Times*.

THE schooner *Dexter* is reported to have been sunk near Nangbu, Philippines, on 18th inst. The crew of the vessel is believed to be safe. The *Dexter* was bound to Manila with a cargo of firewood consigned to her owner, J. Alvise, and it is believed that she put into Nangbu to wait until the typhoon had blown over and that while at anchor there the heavy sea which rolled over her flooded her and sent her to the bottom. She is believed to have sunk in nine fathoms of water. The *Dexter* is a small schooner of 121.45 gross tonnage and was built in Japan in the year 1894 and is owned by J. Alvise. She was at one time the property of F. S. Bourne.

THERE are people who buy insurance tickets before entering railway trains. A wiser act would now seem to be to buy insurance tickets after quitting railway trains. According to the official report on railway accidents in India of 1904 a railway carriage is about the safest spot in India and 1/20,000, says the *Chief and Military Gazette*, with an increase of 700,000 miles, or 203 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 6,765,000 miles, or 705 per cent. in the train-miles run, the number of train accidents increased by 581, but the total number of persons killed and injured fell from 77 and 218 to 49 and 201, respectively. This is entirely satisfactory.

H. E. THE Governor has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant G. H. Poite of his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps in view of this officer's departure from the Colony.

IT is reported that the editor of a native journal at Amoy has been fined \$1,500 for publishing defamatory statements in relation to the recent disturbance, concerning two American subjects.

IN addition to cattle Wuchow supplies Hongkong with most of its poultry. Last year very nearly 2,000,000 chickens were shipped by steamer to the Colony and as many probably came by junk.

HIS Majesty the Emperor of Japan was on the 15th September pleased to present Admirals Togo and Inoue and Vice-Admirals Arima, Katoka, and Bittaka with a dozen of wine each and a stand of fish.

AN excellent number of the *Far Eastern Review* is at that for the month of September. On the title page is a reproduction of a photograph of the fine statue, by Raggi, of Sir Thomas Jackson, erected in Hongkong.

MISS ROOSEVELT arrived at Seoul on the 10th inst. and was to be received in audience by the Emperor the day following. She was to leave on Saturday by the Seoul-Fusan railway for Japan, en route for home.

THE Peking government is now studying the proper issue of an official gazette on the lines of the British Blue Books and Japanese official gazette, and the new official gazette will soon be published.—*The Sincere*.

SINCE the reversion of the Canton-Hankow Railway to the Chinese, the authorities at Peking have proposed to ask the Imperial sanction to the appointment of the new Provincial Judge of Anhui, Chi' Chai-tai, as the Director-General of that railway. We hear that he is quite prepared to take up this office, and therefore is in no hurry to proceed in his post in Anhui.—*Nonpareil*.

A Peking telegram in the *N. C. D. News* says that the Chinese Government has ordered investigation regarding the opening to trade of the Three Eastern Provinces, and has decided that in addition to Mukden, Antung, and Tientsin, which are to be opened by the stipulations of the treaties made with Japan and Great Britain (America), Korea, Nanking, Kinkow, Huland, and Tientsin will be opened.

THE British Consul at Foochow says that the port has practically ceased to be a recruiting ground for coolie labour. In 1904, only some 1,000 left Foochow, going chiefly to Tonkin. Such coolies as still emigrate do not take ship there, but from Amoy. An agent of the South African Government went to Foochow last year to inquire into the feasibility of procuring labour for the Transvaal, but the inquiry did not result in business being done.

MR. GEORGE BRONSON REA, the popular editor and proprietor of the *Far Eastern Review*, is now in Manila in connection with the proposed committee which is to visit Washington in the interests of Philippine sugar and tobacco with a view to securing favourable legislation at the coming session of Congress. Mr. Rea will probably be appointed secretary of the committee if satisfactory terms can be arranged. Commissioners Lunsford will likely go as chairman of the committee will likely be in not yet known.

IN honour of the birthday of the Portuguese Sovereign on Thursday, the Directors of the Club Lusitano fittingly marked the occasion in their gathering at the Club-house last evening. There was no formality observed in a national rejoicing by having the building illuminated exteriorly; but the brilliant lights that shone within and especially in the spacious dancing hall, testified to the patriotic feelings that animated the gathering which met to do honour to King Carlos.

ON Thursday morning the chief officer of the s.s. *Tai On* and Mr. McGowan, of the I. M. Customs, were riding along together through Canton when their hacks becoming restive at a passing procession shied together and bowled an old Chinese woman over. The woman, who was considerably more frightened than hurt, raised ungraciously screams, but the sight of two big notes which the gentlemen offered her as a *voluntum* quickly resumed peace, and the old dame went on her way rejoicing.

THE first attempt at putting hemp stripping machines (mentioned in our columns lately) to practical commercial use in the hemp field is being made by Messrs. Castle Bros. Wolf and Sons. They have undertaken a contract for the stripping of hemp in Albany province and for this purpose have sent there two double machines which are run by a small gasoline engine of about 2-horse power and eight hand machines. The result of the work on this contract is awaited with much interest by hemp people in Manila.

MR. W. J. Bryan, of America, is starting on a world's tour which will include the Far East. He announces that he will visit Japan and the Philippines and Australia. The purpose of the trip is partly political with a view to furnishing material for the next campaign. He may also write a book of his impressions. It is said that Hearst is paying his expenses, but this Bryan denies. He has contracted to write for a syndicate of newspapers and various magazines. This will be the second foreign trip Bryan has made. The last trip was made to Europe prior to the election.

A RELIABLE report which has escaped the Japanese censor was received in San Francisco on 22nd inst. and states that the investigation into the cause of the destruction of the flagship *Mikasa* discloses the fact that the explosion came from the outside, the damaged plates of the vessel being all bent inward. The Japanese authorities still insist that the explosion was of internal cause, maintaining the theory of ignition from defective electric wiring. There is still considerable unrest throughout the empire. It is feared that the discontent will be increased by the return of the troops from the front.

A NUMBER of the Chinese lightermen of Bangkok have been on strike. The trouble arose in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the new Harbour Regulations, and they ceased work on Sunday. The regulations the men disapprove of forbids lighters from lying more than two deep alongside vessels. Previously there was no limit, and consequently the crowd of lighters seriously interfered with the passage of the fairway, as well as hindering launches and other vessels from approaching the ships. After discussing this new situation over a couple of days, the lightermen apparently came to the conclusion that there was no use kicking against the pricks, and they resumed work, says the *Bangkok Times*.

THE *Customs Gazette*, April-June, 1905 has been issued. The revenue collected during the quarter shows an advance of nearly 20 per cent over last year, the totals being: in Haikuan

	1905.	1904.
Chinese Ports	951,372	7,491,816
Kowloon and Islands	188,138	1,491,978
Lungchow, Meigoo, Sze-mao, and Tanyueh	78,375	76,037
	9,879,885	7,647,831

THE operations for raising the *Mikasa* were commenced on 13th inst., and there are believed to be most prospects of the warship being raised without great difficulty. Search has already been made for the bodies of the dead, and many of those officers and men have been recovered, being mostly inside the vessel, as expected. Most of the bodies were found to be so badly mutilated as to be beyond identification, without the aid of personal belongings, such as pocket-books, &c. Many others of the killed, it is now believed, were blown to atoms.

THE Singapore *Free Press* of 22nd inst. says: It is understood that Mr. Matthews was to leave Marseilles for the East by the P. & O. s.s. *Nimrod* on the 8th inst., and he will tranship at Colombo on the 23rd (to-morrow) into the s.s. *Ceramander* for Singapore where (and at Penang) he will be fully occupied for some weeks. The visit to Singapore has to do with the Tanjong Pagar Arbitration Case. While at Colombo, Mr. Matthews will not doubt be ready to say what should be done further in connection with the Harbour, as he will probably bring the recommendation of the home Commission out with him.

WITH a rapidity which threatens to rival the notorious growth of mushrooms, railways are springing up all over Korea. The latest scheme comes from the Province of North Cholla where the arrangements for constructing a line between Kusan and Changju are said to be proceeding satisfactorily. A joint-stock company with a capital of Yen 300,000 is to be formed, and the work of construction will begin as soon as official permission has been granted. The embryo company announces in its prospectus that they expect to be able to pay dividend at the rate of twenty per cent.—*Seoul Press*.

AT a regular meeting of the St. Andrew's Chapter, held on Saturday, the following principals and officers were installed: M.E.C. M.E.C. Charles Fittick, Junr, H. E.C. Jas. Graham, J. E.C. Tang Chee, Scribe E. M.E.C. Jas. Lochard, Scribe N. C. H. S. Wynne, Treasurer C. J. Dickie, P.S. C. J. Allen, 1st Asst. C. J. Bly, and Asst. C. J. R. Lee, Inner Guard. E. W. E. Clare, Junior C. J. Constable. The installation ceremony was performed by M.E. Companions Goudine and Wolfe, and both were made honorary members of the Chapter.

ACCORDING to reports from the experts sent by the Government to Fushun, the coalfield there must be regarded as one of the richest in the world. The depth of the coal layers is stated to be nearly 66 feet and the total quantity of coal is estimated at at least 300 million tons, estimating the value at 10 yen per ton, the worth of the mine is put at 3,000 million yen. The quality of the coal is very good and is said to be superior to that from the Kishu mines. The Government intend to make use of the coal at the Edamitsu Iron Works. It is not yet certain whether the Fushun mine will be worked by the Government or by private enterprise.

A CALCUTT wire of the 7th inst., says that John A. Booth, a Canadian, who has followed a course of fraud and deception in the Far East and India for some years, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Calcutta police lock-up by taking a dose of poison that he had secreted on his person. In 1903 he was in that city, posing as a distinguished traveller, and advertised a lecture at Dalhousie Institute, which was a terrible fraud. More recently he appeared at Umballa, and collected subscriptions, purporting to be for the Japanese Red Cross Society. The police got on his track, and he absconded. The Calcutta police arrested him yesterday morning and he was taken to the lock-up. He was found dead in his cell. The *post mortem* showed that death was due to poison. Letters written by him addressed to the Commissioner of Police contained a confession of murder committed in Manila. Another report says the murder was committed in Shanghai.

WILE order has been bestowed in Tokio, it is stated that the public confidence in the police has been greatly shaken, and peace is maintained only by the self-control of the people. Under the circumstances it is considered probable that the Law of Seige will not be withdrawn before the return of Baron Komura next month, or rather until considerably after the Baron's return. While the body of the people may be led to act reasonably, it must be remembered there is an element which would delight in stirring up trouble immediately. An opportunity offers for inflaming the public mind.—In the routing 20 inspectors of police, 6 constables, 6 constables, 6 constables, and twelve firemen were injured. No police were killed. Of the rioters, three were killed, three died of their wounds, and 387 were injured more or less seriously, according to the *Mainichi*.—Abbe Bailete, pastor of the R. C. Church at Honjo, Tokio, claims 50,000 yen for the destruction of his church by the rioters and the Rev. Mr. Bergstrom claims 25,000 yen for his church.

SHANGHAI is undoubtedly one of the most enterprising centres of journalistic life in the Far East. The latest evidence of this fact is found in the issue of a new magazine *The Cosmopolitan*, a most readable miscellany of travel, comment, report and gossip. As an evidence of the variety of the contents of *The Cosmopolitan* it is only necessary to cite the headings of some of the articles which adorn the first number. Among these are "The Art of Fating," a witty and observant discourse on modern table manners; "The Boycott," which views the situation from the Chinese standpoint and characterizes the method adopted to bring the American Government to their senses as legitimate even if it be short-sighted; "A Glimpse of Hongkong" in which the writer likens the picture formed by the Queen's Statue and Queen's Building to a glimpse of San Francisco and New York offices; "The Diary of a Crank," devoted to a lively description of the recent floods in Shanghai and so forth. It is certainly a heterogeneous collection of wit and wisdom, but it is the ideal of a Far Eastern magazine, for it will sober the over-spirited or brighten the gloomy, just as the spirit moves the reader. Sport and the drama have their innings in this remarkable publication, and it is worth noting that there are several pages of company reports. Taken altogether, *The Cosmopolitan* is brightly written, up-to-date, and entirely interesting. If the editor manages to maintain the standard attained by his first number there should be a long life in front of *The Cosmopolitan*. It is printed on excellent paper; the illustrations are admirable, and it costs \$1 a month.

THE following telegraphic information, dated the 16th inst., has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maseppapit to Mij-Bouch-en Landbouwexpeditie in Langkat, Ed.:—

	Gallons.
Daily aggregate output of crude petroleum	87,000
Crude Petroleum in tanks at date	1,000
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	80,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	120,000
Kerosene in stock at refinery at date	61,000

SAYS the *Strait Times*, of 22nd inst.—An extraordinary and almost incredible report came to hand by yesterday's mails from Sarawak to the effect that Mr. Brooke-Johnson had been expelled from the Sarawak Club by the instructions of H. H. the Rajah, who, it is alleged, threatened to withdraw from his honorary membership of the Club unless Mr. Brooke-Johnson's name was dropped from its list of members. No doubt there has been some still is trouble between the Rajah and Mr. Brooke-Johnson agent the Lawas affair. From a Sarawakian point of view, possibly, Mr. Brooke-Johnson's conduct may almost appear to be seditious. But we have never yet heard of a political or commercial issue being a cause for expelling a member from a club not owned or financially controlled by the ruler concerned. Until further details are secured, however, it is best to regard the rumour as a canard rather than as a scandal; in which we feel assured we will be joined by every European club-member in Malaya who is capable of falling foul—accidentally or otherwise—of a ruler by right of birth, or a ruler by right of office.

WE have received a copy of the New Year's number of *Israel's Messenger*, the official organ of the Shanghai Zionist Association. As the *Messenger* is devoted to the interests of the Jews in the East, and special attention is paid to the recent Zionist Congress, laudatory notices appear of Mr. Eliezer Ben-Ber's work in New Guinea, where he discovered a people described as the "Black Jews." Mr. Montague Harris, a Singapore barrister, receives a glowing appreciation, and an article appears from his pen, in the course of which he expresses the opinion that Jews should use Hebrew as their everyday intermediary between themselves and French where their Christian friends are concerned, which would be a bad look-out for some Hongkong Christians. They should also settle in some country and make it their own; they should abandon usury and trade and, become soldiers, lawyers, painters, poets and, no doubt, dreamers and decadents. The most interesting article for Hongkong people is a short sketch of the Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, whose recent interview with Mr. W. H. Taft and whose skill in being a leading local Chinese into contact with the American Secretary are greatly extolled. *Israel's Messenger* should prove of the greatest interest to all Zionists.

A VERY pleasant and enjoyable concert was given at the residence of Mr. L. A. Graca on Tuesday. Space forbids us to enlarge upon the items, but there were three novel features worthy of record. The first, in programme order, was the violin solo playing of little Miss Fanny Hains who, for one so young, showed a remarkable command over her instrument with which, once her natural nervousness was past, she showed herself to be quite at home, playing the difficult variations of "Home, sweet Home" with great expression and remarkable ease of the finger ring. This elicited an *encore*, and a bouquet as big as herself. The next feature was the guitar playing of Miss Gutierrez, a very finished performance, and the third, the banjo performance of Mr. Ko Po Shan, which elicited the days of the Coon Christy minstrels, the player having a full appreciation of the possibilities of his instrument. For the rest, when we say that such well-known amateurs as the Messdames Gutierrez, and Messrs. Terrill, Paine, Inokay, Walston (comic), Mr. L. A. Graca himself, who contributed to the evening's entertainment being ably supported by the orchestra, composed of Messrs. Silva, Inokay, Gutierrez, L. and C. Remedios, Ribeiro, Barandas, Rosario, and J. B. Silva, we say enough to show that a very excellent selection of caterers for our enjoyment was made.

THE Young Men's Christian Association at Calcutta have done excellent work in providing accommodation for young Europeans and Eurasians who are in receipt of small salaries in premises recently opened. Many young fellows are driven to seek shelter in most undesirable localities, where the worst temptations are rife and where health is daily menaced. The new home deserves to succeed; for its finances seem to be on a thoroughly sound basis; and all the arrangements have been made with the greatest care. The rates for board and lodging are very low; yet they have been arranged so as to make the home completely self-supporting. The public, it is true, have been asked to subscribe for the furniture; but this will not be allowed to interfere with the business-like character of the undertaking, for it is intended to charge interest on the furniture and form therewith a small sinking fund, which will be useful for extension. The response to the public appeal has been very good. The Lieutenant-Governor has given a large donation of books, and professional men have given freely; and a collection was taken in the Cathedral in aid of the scheme. The Rangoon Times says that the Y.M.C.A. in all large towns in India, where the Association is established, especially in seaports, ought to follow the excellent example set by the Calcutta branch.

ONE of the most largely-attended military funerals ever remembered to have taken place in the Colony was that which was conducted by the Rev. G. Jamieson at Happy Valley on Monday, when the remains of the late Sergeant Greenaway, of the Army Ordnance Department, were committed to their last resting place. In all there were about 500 mourners at the grave-side, including military men and civilians, while the several masonic lodges of which the deceased was a popular and enthusiastic member, were largely represented. Many exquisite wreaths and floral tokens of esteem and sympathy, and inscriptions, were heaped upon and around the grave, and included those of the United Service Lodge 1341, the United Chapter, and the United Mark Lodge. The funeral was conducted with full military honours, the coffin, draped in the Union Jack and covered in floral tributes, being carried on a gun carriage, drawn by a number of deceased comrades, headed by the Band of the Royal West Kent, which played the "Dead March in Soli" as the coffin slowly wended its way to the grave, where it played the hymn, "For ever with the Lord." Sincere expressions of regret at the untimely death of this promising young non-commissioned officer heard on all sides testified to his popularity and the esteem in which he was held.

THE Assistant Comptroller of the s.s. *Albatross*, on the 15th ult., was discovered in the ship's hold in the act of hammering a nail into his head. On the finger examining this would be suicide, he saw that two French nails had been hammered into the back of the head; which were removed by a pair of pliers with considerable difficulty. One nail was 3/4 inches in length and rusty, the other a smaller one and fairly clean. The patient was taken to the Civil Hospital for treatment. Major Holmden, D.S.O., assisted by Mr. Wing, W.M., put the patient under chloroform with a view to tripping, but he nearly died under chloroform and was resuscitated by artificial respiration; an attempt was again made the next morning to chloroform the patient with the same result, therefore the operation was not performed. The patient is now walking about and on the road to recovery.—*B. M. B. Gazette*.

A SENSATIONAL abduction took place at Bude, outside one of the principal theatres, one night last month, says the *Daily Express*. The performance had just concluded, when four masked men pushed their way through the crowd, and, seizing a young lady who was waiting for her friends, by the arms, bore her into a motor-car which was drawn up in front of the building and drove off. When the lady's relatives had recovered from their stupefaction at the audacity of the deed, they informed the police that she was Miss Ida Clemenovitch, the daughter of a wealthy landowner in the neighbourhood of Agaram. Her family having been feud with another branch of the house for many years, it is surmised that the motive of the abduction is one of revenge upon her father, who was a successful litigant in a recent suit against the other side of the family, the money in dispute amounting to £45,000.

THE Russo-Japanese war lasted one year six months and 21 days. That dates the commencement of hostilities from the time of Admiral Togo's first dash on Port Arthur on February 8, 1904. For a struggle of so big and sanguinary a character it cannot, in the light of modern history, be looked upon as a long war. In the Crimea, Russia fought the British, French, and Turks for two years nine months and four days; and her battles with Turkey in the seventies extended over a period of one year nine months and 15 days. Japan's last great war, that with China, was also disposed of quickly. It was begun on July 25, 1894, and brought to a conclusion within nine months—on April 17 in the following year. The Franco-Prussian war lasted just about a month longer—from July 19,